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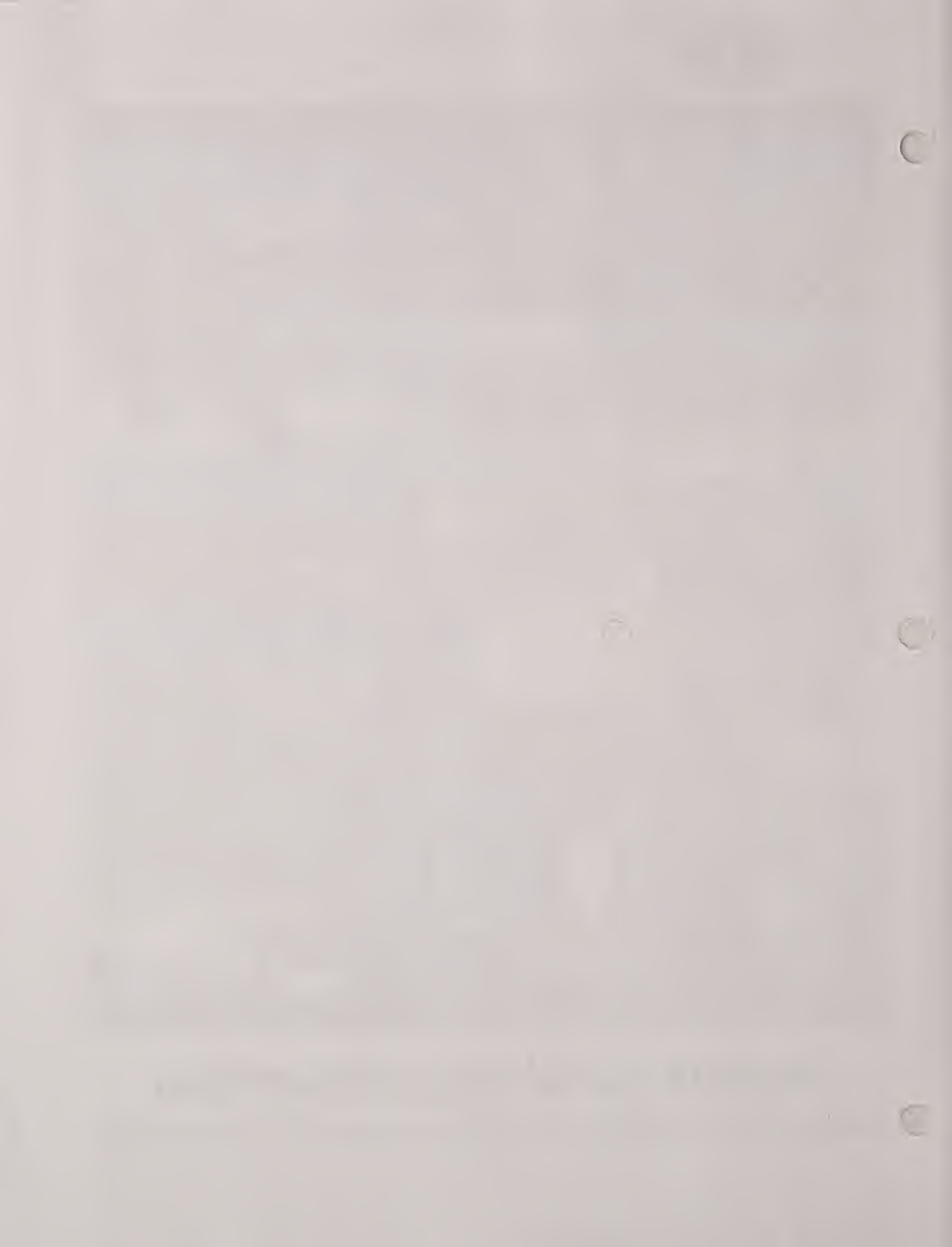
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Public Land Opportunities



Bureau of Land Management



Public Land Management Opportunities Book

The information in this book represents opportunities on public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

The "opportunities" are collated into five focus areas:

- Energy and Minerals
- Land Use Planning
- Community Support
- Resource Protection
- National Landscape Conservation System

The projects presented represent many continuing and future opportunities for the BLM that support the President's initiatives but were not able to be funded in FY 2002.

The BLM's budget process emphasizes strategic planning and input from all levels of the organization: Field Offices, State Offices, and Headquarters. The following presentations are an abbreviated synopsis of potential projects. There is more information available for each project. For additional information, please contact Larry Benna, BLM's National Budget Director at (202) 452-7745 or Larry_Benna@blm.gov.

Public Land Opportunities



Energy and Minerals

Alaska

National Petroleum Reserve Alaska

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Comprehensive Plan Updates

Arizona

Colorado River Corridor Energy and Mineral Programs

California

Reduce/Minimize "Shut-in," "Temporarily Abandoned," and "Orphaned" Oil and Gas Well Liability

Geothermal Leasing and Adjudication

Colorado

Greater Sand Wash Basin Oil and Gas Permitting Enhancement

Oversight and Environmental Responsibilities of the Oil and Gas Program

Eastern States

East Lynn Lake, WV Coal Leasing EIS

Coal Lease Applications

Berlin Lake Water Quality Study

Idaho

Phosphate Leasing

Montana

Powder River Basin Coal Bed Methane Development

Operator Demand and Indian Self Determination Act Contracts

Fort Peck Indian Self Determination Act Contract

Nevada

Geothermal Leasing, Permitting and Compliance Inspections

Management of the 3809 Surface Management Regulations

New Mexico

Oil and Gas Inspections

Permitting Oil and Gas Activities for Federal Leases

I & E Production Accountability on Royalty Rate Reduction Stripper Wells

Indian Trust Orphaned Well Plugging

Full Compliance of Indian Trust Responsibilities

Utah

Unita Basin, Oil and Gas Focus Area

Price Coal Bed Methane Development

Wyoming

Powder River Coal Bed Methane

Orphaned Well/Facility Project

Expedite Coal Leasing in the Powder River Basin

Greater Green River Oil and Gas Development



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National Petroleum Reserve Alaska

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The energy resource potential of this large area resulted in extensive industry demand for additional leasing of public lands. This interest has generated environmental and cultural concerns. It is imperative to monitor existing lease stipulations and collect data for additional lease sales to achieve environmentally and culturally acceptable oil and gas development.

PROPOSAL:

- Site investigations of ice roads and pads to determine impacts on the tundra. Also involved is a cultural evaluation of new drill sites and the impacts of large removals of water from lakes for making the ice roads and pads.
- Purchase and review new 3-D seismic data for use in resource evaluations of drill sites and identification of new lease areas. The seismic data is being collected adjacent to the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A).
- Continue cleanup of old drill sites in NPR-A, to include monitoring of U.S. Geological Survey research wells that were drilled in the late 70's and early 80's.
- Industry is interested in new leasing prospects in North West NPR-A which will require BLM to start an Environmental Impact Statement in late 2002 to allow for a sale by mid 2004. This study would involve Subsistence, Wildlife, Cultural, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness, Recreation, Hydrology, Land Status and Enhanced Geology Energy and Minerals. The EIS would take approximately 18 months with the lease sale 6 months following.



Alaska

Congressional District

At large

Location

Northwest Alaska

BLM Office

Alaska State Office

Project Cost

\$9,000,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas

Benefits

Determine impacts to tundra, improved evaluation for new drill sites, cleanup of old drill sites, data for an Oil and Gas Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to provide for environmentally and culturally acceptable oil and gas development.

Partners

Civil Application Committee and National Aeronautical and Space Administration







U.S. Fish and Wildlife Comprehensive Fluid Minerals Plans Updates

ISSUES/CONCERNS: There is extensive potential for energy and mineral resources to be present on Federal lands. Contemporary energy and mineral inventory data is needed to provide for updating of land use plans for wildlife refuges. This assessment work is a requirement of Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act Section 1008.

PROPOSAL: Re-evaluate 13 wildlife refuges for energy mineral potential. These refuges may contain oil and gas resources that are capable of being commercially developed or locally developed for rural communities in an environmentally acceptable manner. In order to complete this work, previous inventory data for the refuges dating to the late 70's and early 80's will need to be retrieved and put in a current data format and assessed.



Alaska

Congressional District

At large

Location

Alaska

BLM Office

Alaska State Office

Project Cost

\$40,000

Key Resources

Energy and Minerals

Benefits

Updated mineral information for wildlife refuge land use plans.

Partners

N/A





AZ



Colorado River Corridor Energy and Mineral Programs

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Because of critical energy shortages, there is a trend to look south of the U.S./Mexico border for future energy links. The public lands adjoining the U.S./Mexico border will play a significant role in accommodating large linear projects crossing public land. Additionally, the North American Free Trade Agreement commerce and completion of the CANAMEX highway will greatly impact Arizona's transportation infrastructure increasing demand for mineral materials from public lands.

The BLM Arizona manages public land in California and Arizona and occupies a critical corridor shared among the energy resources, producers and users, and major north-south and east-west international transportation corridors of the western United States, Canada and Mexico. Nationally significant recreational travel also occurs within these corridors for visiting outstanding treasures such as the Grand Canyon and other National Parks and Monuments. Mineral materials for highway maintenance and construction will come from lands closest to the highways, which are usually public lands managed by BLM.

It is important that BLM be responsive to increased demands for communication, mineral, and energy needs, while continuing to protect resources from undue or unnecessary degradation and provide safety for visitors to public lands.

PROPOSAL: As communities continue to grow, the need for mineral material to support development of residential and commercial building, and transportation infrastructure also grows. The BLM would work with communities, local and state agencies (e.g. Arizona Department of Transportation), and contractors to identify mineral material needs over an anticipated 10 to 15-year period and designate community pits and contract areas. Site locations will be based on community needs, distance from the community, transportation infrastructure needs, and mineral availability. Field Office specialists would provide support to establish the community pits and contract sites while protecting other natural resources.

- Additional mineral material permit applications would be processed and inspection capabilities would be increased, thus reducing the opportunity for mineral materials trespass to occur.
- Environmental, safety, reclamation and hazardous material issues would be addressed with more frequent inspections, timely processing of mine plans and diligent compliance.
- Archeological and biological inspections and clearances would be conducted for the projects.



Arizona

Congressional District

Arizona 2nd, 3rd
California 40th, 44th, 52nd
Utah 1st

Location

Southwest Arizona

BLM Office

Yuma, Lake Havasu, Kingman,
Arizona Strip Field Offices

Project Cost

\$997,000

Key Resources

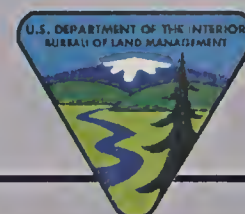
Minerals

Benefits

Mineral production for
construction projects.

Partners

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,
Federal Highway Administration,
Arizona State Land Department,
Arizona Game and Fish
Department, Arizona
Department of Transportation,
California Department of
Transportation, Utah State
Institutional Lands
Administration, Utah
Department of Transportation,
Wizards Motorcycle Club and
other governmental, private
individuals and organizations





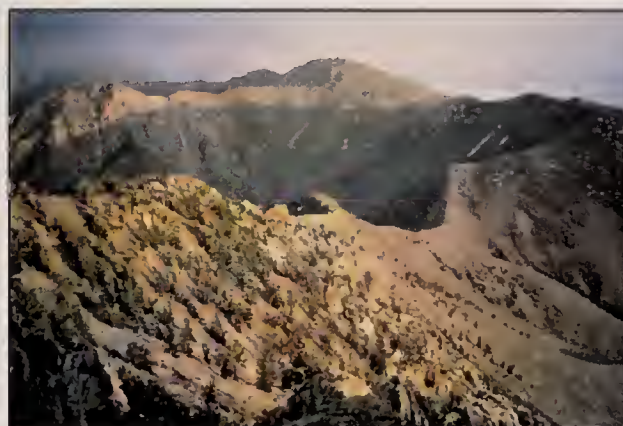
CA



Reduce/Minimize "Shut-in," "Temporarily Abandoned," and "Orphaned" Oil and Gas Well Liability

ISSUES/CONCERNS: A significant issue facing BLM in California is the effective management of shut-in (SI) and temporarily abandoned (TA) oil and gas wells. The current inventory of approximately 1,900 SI and TA wells has steadily increased over the last decade. Approximately 54% (1,032) of these have been idle for five years or longer. "Long term" idle well inventories are increasing in areas and fields near the end of their productive life and the complexity of managing these wells has become a significant workload.

It is in the public's interest, as well as BLM's trust responsibility, to pursue the permanent abandonment and reclamation of "long-term" SI and TA wells while BLM still has a responsible operator with sufficient financial resources to achieve this objective. By doing so, BLM can effectively minimize the unfunded liability cost of plugging and reclaiming orphaned wells.



PROPOSAL: The BLM California will continue SI and TA well reviews until a maintenance level is reached and all SI and TA wells have met current testing requirements, have bonds sufficient to protect the public interest, and have approval to remain in their present status. It is estimated by BLM California that this will take 4 to 5 years (reviewing approximately 300 wells per year) to reach an effective maintenance level. In order to meet these objectives, BLM California would initiate a full-time effort to reduce the number of SI and TA wells. Ultimately, this would reduce the government liability for abandonment and surface restoration of orphaned wells, and minimize the potential for subsurface water pollution.

The following work would be accomplished:

- Evaluate idle well reserves, process temporary abandonment sundry notices, conduct bond adequacy reviews, send operator contact letters, authorize final abandonment.
- Develop statewide policy and guidance, process abandonment contracts with CDOGGR.
- Contracting for remediation of abandoned oil field wastewater sumps.

California

Congressional District

17th, 18th, 20th, 21st

Location

Southern California

BLM Office

Bakersfield Field Office

Project Cost

\$175,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas

Benefits

Energy production (oil and gas), and public safety.

Partners

The California State Legislature has established an Orphaned Well Abatement Fund (FUND), which is funded by a surcharge on all current oil and gas produced in the state (includes Federal production). The FUND currently authorizes up to \$1 million that may be spent annually to plug orphaned wells through FY 2005. Under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding, BLM is working cooperatively with California Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources (CDOGGR) to pool all available resources to plug 14 existing orphaned wells on Federal lands during FY2002.

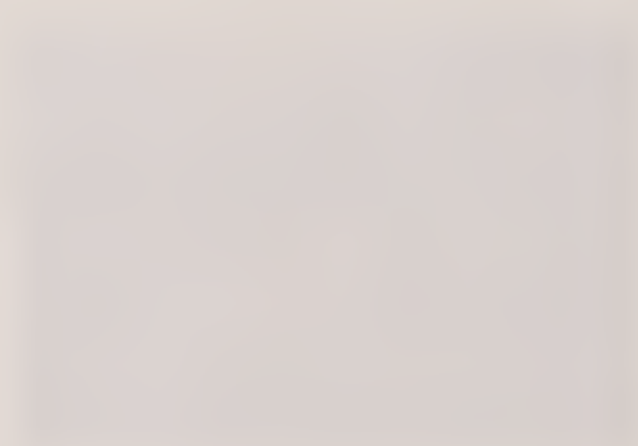


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Geothermal Leasing and Adjudication

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Geothermal production in California currently supplies the electrical needs of almost 1,000,000 people. To help increase the electrical supply in California, areas for geothermal leasing in the El Centro Field Office could play a vital role. The areas are estimated to be able to produce enough energy to supply the needs of over 50,000 people.

PROPOSAL: The offering of public lands for geothermal exploration and development in California represents a crucial part in assisting California in solving the current and future energy needs of over 35 million people and tens of thousands of businesses which rely on a dependable source of energy. The objective of this proposal is to 1) conduct a Determination of National Environmental Policy Act Adequacy review of the existing Environmental Policy Act documents associated with an area of high geothermal potential in the El Centro Field Office area, and 2) utilize a third party contractor to assist BLM in development of a National Environmental Policy Act document to provide for leasing this area of high geothermal potential.



California

Congressional District

52nd

Location

Southern California

BLM Office

El Centro Field Office

Project Cost

\$100,000

Key Resources

Geothermal and Cultural Resources

Benefits

Environmental planning to streamline geothermal production.

Partners

California State Lands



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CO



Greater Sand Wash Basin Oil and Gas Permitting Enhancement

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Industry demand on the BLM Little Snake Field Office(LSFO) has increased 400 percent over the last 1.5 years and has resulted in delays meeting regulatory time-frame guidelines for energy permit approvals. Application for Permit to Drill (APD) submittals have increased as have applications for pipelines, and other related activities. The oil and gas companies are not receiving the permits within regulatory time-frame guidelines, further driving up their cost of doing business and delaying their plans for development and drilling.

Oil and gas development is in high demand, but due to the excessive workload at the LSFO, the oil and gas permit processing is lagging behind industry demand. Delays in oil and gas development result in lost revenue to the Federal Treasury, lost revenue to the local and state governments, which in turn have a negative impact on the local economy.

The existing BLM LSFO oil and gas databases are outdated and have not been updated to reflect new data and scientific information. Having updated, easily accessible resource/spatial data would streamline the review process. Additionally, this would allow for a more predictable environment for the oil and gas companies, saving them money and allowing them to develop the oil and gas resource in a more timely manner.

PROPOSAL:

- Establish a new oil and gas database and obtain and input updated resource inventory data which would use GIS technology.
- Gather input and update inventory data through either contract or use of temporary/seasonal help.
- Update multiple oil and gas databases and spatial data.
- Approve additional energy related right-of-way permits.



Colorado

Congressional District

3rd

Location

Northwest Colorado

BLM Office

Little Snake Field Office

Project Cost

\$250,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas, Threatened and Endangered Species

Benefits

Streamline oil and gas permitting procedures.

Partners

N/A





Oversight and Environmental Responsibilities of the Oil and Gas Program

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Federal lands compose an integral part of the San Juan Basin. The San Juan Basin is predominantly a natural gas producing basin and plays a significant role in our Nation's energy strategy; it contains substantial natural gas reserves that can be developed at a reasonable cost. Due to increasing natural gas prices and increased well density, coalbed methane (CBM) development is increasing. The San Juan Field Office is now seeing the impacts of long term CBM production in a mature CBM field. Specifically, off-site impacts at the Fruitland Coal outcrop resulting in "down dip" CBM produced water withdrawal are of concern. These impacts include Fruitland Coal outcrop effects such as methane seepage, H₂S generation, dying vegetation and coal fires. Additionally, depletion of groundwater through CBM production, which may affect 2 endangered fish species is a concern to both BLM and Fish and Wildlife Service.



PROPOSAL: The San Juan Field Office would increase CBM monitoring and compliance efforts related to both well operations and surface impacts.

Expanded efforts at the San Juan Field Office would include:

- Increase monitoring and compliance efforts at the Fruitland Coal outcrop. Accomplished through use of data gathered and analyzed from Soil Vapor Tubes along the outcrop.
- Characterize surface water depletion on the Piedra River associated with proposed coal-bed methane development.
- Determine on-going and potential environmental impacts to the Piedra watershed and T&E species.
- Evaluate gas release effects on the environment. Gas seep monitoring is required to 1) prevent loss of energy resources from the Basin and 2) to identify actual and potential environmental impacts. Resulting information will be utilized to determine well location and permitting conditions over a portion of the Basin.

Colorado

Congressional District

3rd

Location

Southwest Colorado

BLM Office

San Juan Field Office

Project Cost

\$175,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas, Threatened and Endangered Species

Benefits

Increase the inspection capability for oil and gas operations.

Partners

State of Colorado and other State and Federal Agencies





ES



East Lynn Lake, West Virginia Coal Leasing EIS

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Pen Coal Corporation and Rockspring Development, Inc. operate separate underground coal mines adjacent to East Lynn Lake, West Virginia. In early November, 1999, both companies submitted coal lease applications totaling approximately 11,367 acres for separate tracts of federally-owned coal, acquired by the COE for the lake project.

If the coal is leased, the lives of the adjacent mining operations will be lengthened, providing continued employment and additional coal for electricity generation. Both coal mining operations have mined up to the Federal coal boundary and could easily extend their operations into the Federal coal. Pen Coal needs the Federal coal to continue their operation. Without the Federal coal, their mine will close in two years.

Rockspring Development has sufficient private coal to mine for many years, however, the Federal coal will be bypassed if not mined as part of their current operation.

PROPOSAL: The two applications would be analyzed in a Planning Area Analysis/Environmental Impact Statement, which would be prepared by a third-party contractor.

- Complete Planning Area Analysis/Environmental Impact Statement and conduct lease sales to begin the process for Federal coal development.



West Virginia

Congressional District

3rd

Location

East Lynn Lake,
West Virginia

BLM Office

Milwaukee Field Office;
Eastern States Office

Project Cost

\$400,000

Key Resources

Hydrology, Recreation,
Socio-Economics

Benefits

Coal Mining will provide
employment and energy.

Partners

The Office of Surface Mining is a cooperating agency. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) is a consulting agency. Neither agency will be contributing financially to this project.





Coal Lease Applications

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has transferred 40,000 acres of TVA coal estate to the Daniel Boone National Forest. The Forest Service is unable to timely complete the process for coal leases. The BLM has a responsibility to review coal lease applications when the Forest Service is unable to do so. The newly acquired mineral estate within the National Forest contains valuable coal seams. Federal mineral interests are adjacent to private lands being developed for coal. Failure to take advantage of the opportunity to lease and mine this Federal coal may result in loss of the use of the Federal mineral resource. The BLM is the Federal leasing authority. The issuance of coal leases would provide new energy resources.

PROPOSAL:

- Process coal lease applications, including NEPA work done by private environmental consultants under contract.
- Assist and facilitate the Forest Service's handling of coal lease applications.



Kentucky

Congressional District
5th

Location
Eastern Kentucky

BLM Office
Jackson Field Office;
Eastern States Office

Project Cost
\$400,000

Key Resources
Hydrology, Economics

Benefits
Accelerate issuing coal leases.

Partners
The Daniel Boone National Forest would be the cooperating surface management agency.





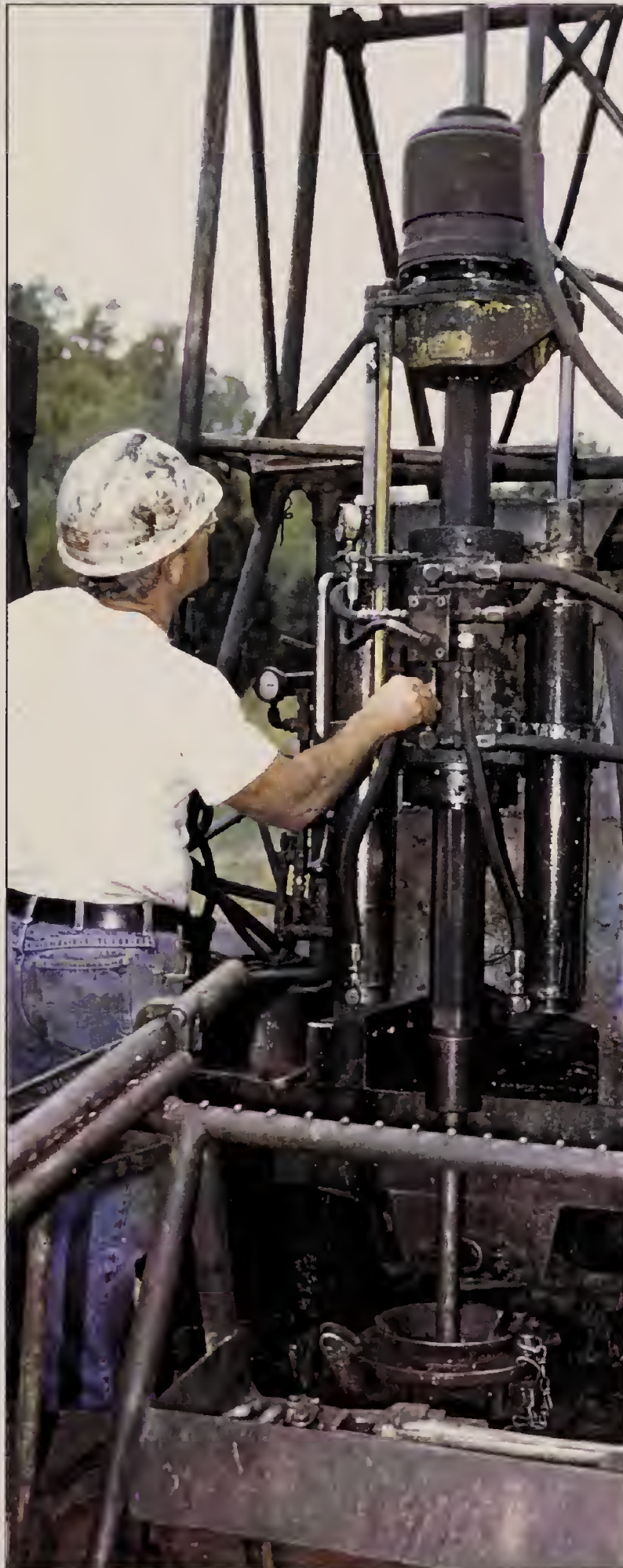
Berlin Lake Water Quality Study

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Several years ago, the BLM leased tracts in the Berlin Lakes, Ohio area. The USGS, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources have endorsed the proposal to study what, if any impacts the drilling of these leases have had on the water quality of the Berlin Lake Reservoir. The results of the study are essential to evaluate the accuracy of our data and assumptions used on projects of a similar nature throughout the Field Office.

Federal minerals are mixed with private and state lands throughout this area. In many instances, the Federal minerals are the only remaining unleased/unproduced minerals. Water quality impacts are one of the major public concerns when Federal mineral leasing is proposed. This study will provide detailed analysis of actual impacts of Federal mineral activities on the water quality of an important reservoir.

PROPOSAL:

- Develop a base line study of the impact of petroleum leasing and development of Federal leases in the Berlin Lake area of Ohio.



Eastern States

Congressional District

17th

Location

Ohio

BLM Office

Milwaukee Field Office;
Eastern States Office

Project Cost

\$46,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas, Water Quality

Benefits

Determine effects of oil and gas development on water resources.

Partners

Army Corps of Engineers,
Ohio Department of
Natural Resources



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Phosphate Leasing

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Pocatello Field Office administers 84 Federal phosphate leases covering over 46,000 acres of land including four operating open-pit phosphate mines that produce over 6.5 million tons of ore. Production royalties from Federal leases for the year 2000 were 5.9 million dollars of which 50% is returned to the State of Idaho. Phosphate mining in southeast Idaho ranks as BLM's second largest mining program in the State. Together the mines employ approximately 600 employees and provide feedstock to two fertilizer and two elemental phosphorus plants. The southeast Idaho plants provide the only domestic source of elemental phosphate. The four plants directly employ about 1,200 workers. Annual payroll from direct phosphate related jobs is about \$130 million dollars. The Idaho phosphate industry provides the principal economic base for two communities in Idaho and one in nearby Wyoming with a combined population of over 50,000.

Selenium contamination associated with phosphate mining has substantially increased our National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation requirement for leases, modifications, and mine plans. Current and pending workload includes one current Environmental Impact Statement and four proposed EIS's for new open-pit mines. There is also increased oversight responsibility for reclamation, and prevention of release of selenium and other toxic elements into surface water, soil, and vegetation. Some financial assistance is expected from the phosphate industry, but it is insufficient to handle the long-term workload.

In addition to the 4 active phosphate mines there are 13 inactive mines, and 14 closed and orphaned mines. Federal surface ownership amounts to over 60 percent of the operating Federal phosphate mines and leases. Run off from the active and inactive mines affect three separate watershed areas over a 2,500 square mile area in southeastern Idaho and adjoining Wyoming. Elevated selenium in vegetation and surface water originating from the mines is potentially threatening traditional grazing of livestock. Contamination of streams is potentially threatening the Yellowstone cutthroat trout, a petitioned listing of a threatened species. Six horses and more than 70 sheep have died of selenium toxicosis.



PROPOSAL:

- Prepare NEPA documentation for phosphate mineral leases, lease modifications, permits, and mining plans.

Idaho

Congressional District
2nd

Location
Southeast Idaho

BLM Office
Pocatello Field Office

Project Cost
\$75,000

Key Resources
Soil, Water, Air, Minerals

Benefits
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) work to protect resources while leasing minerals.

Partners
N/A



MT



Powder River Basin Coal Bed Methane Development

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Coal bed methane in the Powder River Basin is currently one of the hottest gas plays in the U.S. The BLM is preparing an EIS to analyze the impacts of proposed coal bed methane development. No coal bed methane production from Federal minerals is being allowed until completion of the EIS. Issues identified during scoping include: water quality and quantity, air quality, socioeconomics, and wildlife.

Over 50 percent of the oil and gas estate on the Montana side of the Powder River Basin is administered by the BLM. Development will take place on fee and state lands within the region. To allow for orderly development and to protect the Federal interests from drainage, Federal minerals must be developed.



PROPOSAL:

- Complete the final EIS and issue a Record of Decision.
- Allow for exploration and development of coal bed methane in an environmentally responsible manner. This would include:
 - Processing Applications for Permit to Drill (APD) for drilling and testing in areas not previously explored.
 - Processing the APDs that have been on hold pending the final EIS.
 - Processing new APDs and Sundry Notices submitted as a result of completion of the EIS.
 - Conducting compliance inspections on the approved operations
 - Processing pipeline and access road rights-of-way associated with coal bed methane wells.

Montana

Congressional District

Montana - At large
Wyoming - At large

Location

Montana and Wyoming

BLM Office

Miles City Field Office

Project Cost

\$1,026,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas, Soil, Hydrology

Benefits

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) completion will allow for orderly oil and gas development.

Partners

An EIS is being prepared jointly with the State of Montana, The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Crow and Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribes, Environmental Protection Agency.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

ARTS AND SCIENCES DIVISION

PH.D. PROGRAM



Operator Demand and Indian Self Determination Act Contracts

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Oil and gas prices have substantially increased in the last year. With the increase in price, BLM has seen an increase in the demand for new well permits as well as increased workload associated with operations on existing wells. The BLM Montana is having difficulty processing energy applications to meet energy demand.

PROPOSAL:

- Continue to provide good customer service by timely processing Applications for Permit to Drill, Sundry Notices, Completion Reports.
- Ensure production accountability of produced oil and gas.
- Continue the protection of Federal interests through reservoir management responsibilities.



Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota

Congressional District

Montana - At large
North Dakota - At large
South Dakota - At large

Location

Montana, North Dakota,
and South Dakota

BLM Office

Montana State Office

Project Cost

\$500,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas

Benefits

Continue to ensure
production accountability
of produced oil and gas.

Partners

N/A







Fort Peck Indian Self Determination Act Contract

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The BLM Montana has received a letter of inquiry from the Fort Peck Tribes about a Section 638 Indian Self Determination Act contract for oil and gas. The Tribes are in the process of submitting a proposal. Approval of Self Determination Act contracts proposed by the Tribes is mandated by law. The BLM is required by the law to provide full funding for the function plus contract support costs including allowable indirect costs, costs of equipment, and costs of training.

PROPOSAL:

- Administer a new 638 Self Determination Act contract with the Fort Peck Tribes if proposal is approved.
- Oversee the contract and ensure that inspections are conducted to the appropriate standards.



Montana

Congressional District

At large

Location

Northeast Montana

BLM Office

Miles City Field Office

Project Cost

\$70,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas

Benefits

Oil and gas production.

Partners

N/A



4. The final part of the document provides a conclusion and discusses the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results of the study have significant implications for the field of research and may lead to further investigations in the future.

NV



Geothermal Leasing, Permitting and Compliance Inspections

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Nevada's population growth and regional energy demands are stimulating a very rapid increase in interest to develop geothermal resources for electrical generation. The geothermal industry and the State of Nevada have expressed a very intense interest for BLM to timely issue leases and approve permit applications. The demand for new renewable energy development has placed Nevada's workload at levels not previously seen.

During the past several months, BLM Nevada has received noncompetitive geothermal lease applications totaling over 100,000 acres. This dramatic increase in lease applications has resulted in a processing backlog. More applications are expected. Industry has also stated the need for BLM to conduct competitive lease sales. Offering available lands in Known Geothermal Resource Areas will require additional National Environmental Policy Act/planning review, resulting in numerous additional leases.

Operators are aggressively pursuing sales contracts with utilities in California and Nevada. Given the regional energy situation, utilities are looking for every possible new source of generation, and especially from renewable sources. Once leases are in place, operators will submit numerous drilling, power plant permit, and unitization applications for review. Operators have stated during Nevada Senate Energy Committee hearings that they expect to develop 200 to 500 megawatts of new generation capacity over the next two to five years. This level of development will require 100 to 250 new wells and numerous Rights-of-way for transmission lines. Approval time frames will be dictated by the terms of the sales contracts. Since utilities are looking for new power in the short term, operations will have to be on line very quickly. Once drilling and plant operations commence, BLM's inspection workload will increase dramatically. Operations will likely be located in widely spaced and remote areas across the State.

PROPOSAL:

- Conduct National Environmental Policy Act review of the geothermal lease applications and the parcels which will be offered competitively to keep up with energy demand.
- Address the increased overall workload, update planning documents in several Field Offices, and develop GIS data bases to streamline the review process.



Nevada

Congressional District

2nd

Location

North, North central Nevada

BLM Office

Carson City, Winnemucca, Battle Mountain and Elko Field Offices

Project Cost

\$550,000

Key Resources

Energy

Benefits

Geothermal energy development.

Partners

State of Nevada and local counties

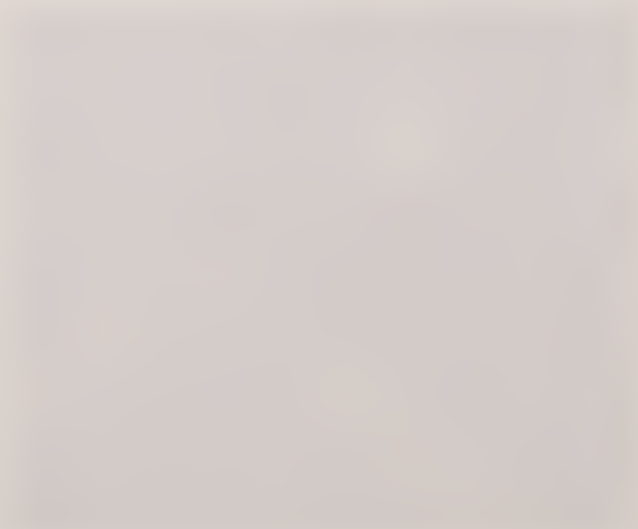


THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RESEARCH REPORT

REPORT NO. 1000
BY J. H. HARRIS
AND
R. M. WATSON

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RESEARCH REPORT
NO. 1000
BY J. H. HARRIS
AND
R. M. WATSON





Management of the 3809 Surface Management Regulations

ISSUES/CONCERNS: In addition to the large number of on-going exploration and mining activities in the state, Nevada is experiencing the full extent of the boom and bust mining cycle. New mining proposals are continually being proposed, requiring detailed review and analysis. The gold rush of the 1980's and 1990's has also left the state with a sharp increase in mine closures and bankruptcies. These actions have resulted in heavy technical, environmental and coordination responsibilities. On-going operations require continual compliance and amendment efforts. The new 3809 Surface Management regulations require new resources to implement the requirements of the regulations.

PROPOSAL:

- Conduct additional inspections and enforcement, put in place new bonding requirements and complete required mining claim validity examinations. Also workload efforts associated with bankruptcies, update bonding of existing operations and mine closure responsibilities will be completed.



Nevada

Congressional District

1st, 2nd

Location

Nevada

BLM Office

Winnemucca, Ely, Elko,
Battle Mountain, Las Vegas
Field Offices

Project Cost

\$800,000

Key Resources

Geology, Minerals

Benefits

Increased inspection of hard rock mineral operations.

Partners

State of Nevada. Through agreements, the BLM and State coordinate the review, approval, bond determination and reclamation of all plans of operation submitted and development of minerals under the Mining Law of 1872. The BLM and State jointly hold nearly \$500 million in reclamation bonds in Nevada. The BLM and State jointly fund a BLM/State position to help permit, inspect and close mineral operations.



2. The second part of the document describes the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including the use of statistical software and the importance of sample size and representativeness.

3. The third part of the document discusses the results of the study, including the findings of the statistical analysis and the implications for the research community.

4. The final part of the document provides a conclusion and a list of references, highlighting the key findings and the sources of information used in the study.

NM



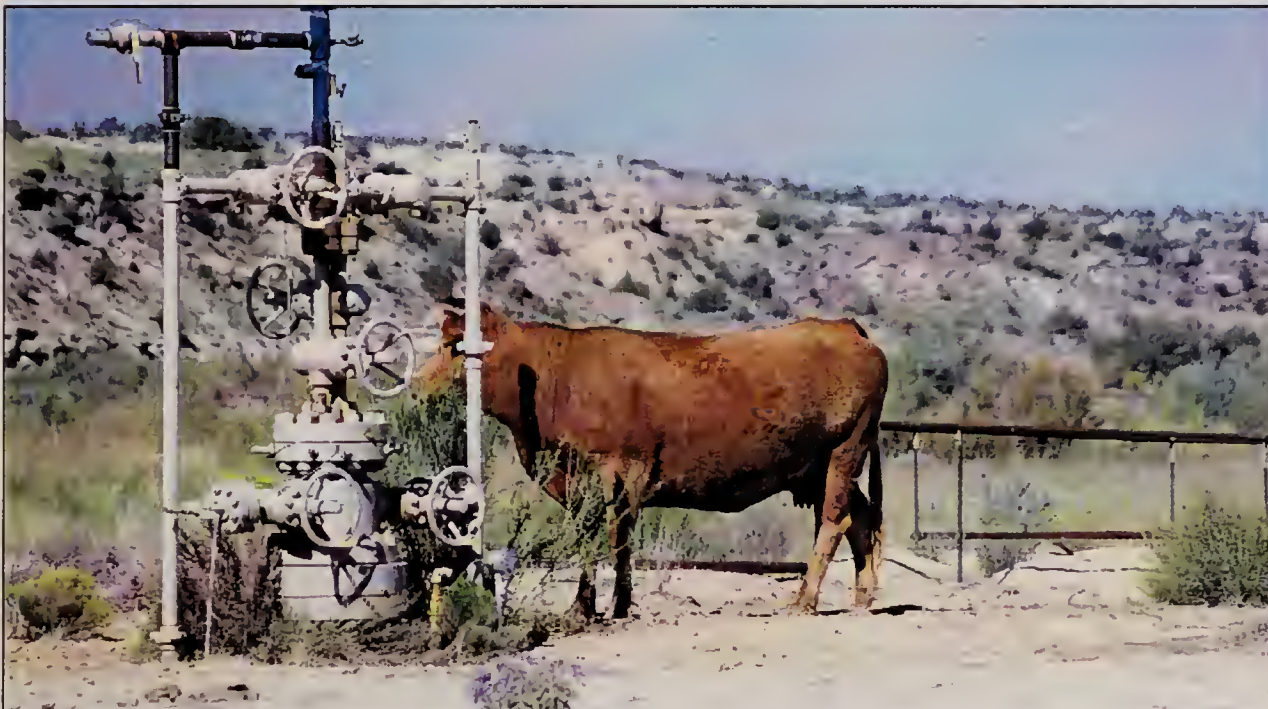
Oil and Gas Inspections

ISSUES/CONCERNS: For the past several years BLM New Mexico has been unable to complete its' planned Inspection and Enforcement (I&E) inspections identified in the BLM National Inspection and Enforcement Strategy. Increased oil and gas development and more aggressive plugging programs in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas have made it increasingly harder to meet mandated inspections.

Current inspection requirements for High Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act remains crucial and quality could be enhanced. There are 575 high priority drilling inspections, and 200 plugging operations that are witnessed each year. There are 7,922 producing Federal oil and gas Leases, Communitization Agreement (CA), and Units under the New Mexico jurisdiction. Annually there are 3,619 High Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act inspections that are in this category because of high production or for compliance reasons. When a Case/Lease, CA or Unit is inspected it may have from 1 well to 1,200 wells in it and regardless of how many wells are in the inspection item it is still only counted as on inspection. Therefore, inspection times vary from an average 10 hrs to 100 hrs or more if problems are found.

PROPOSAL:

- Hire key positions in order to complete planned I&E inspections as identified in the BLM National I&E Strategy.



New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas

Congressional District

New Mexico 1st, 2nd, 3rd
Oklahoma 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th
Texas 13th, 19th
Kansas 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th

Location

This proposal covers various watersheds in the San Juan Basin in Northwest New Mexico, the Permian Basin in Southeast New Mexico and the Mid-Continent region which includes most of Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas.

BLM Office

Albuquerque Field Office,
Farmington Field Office, Carlsbad
Field Office, Roswell Field Office,
Tulsa Field Office

Project Cost

\$2,428,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas, Natural Resources

Benefits

Provide additional inspection capability for ongoing Oil and Gas operations.

Partners

N/A



Permitting Oil and Gas Activities for Federal Leases

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Farmington Field Office (FFO) processed over 424 Applications for Permit to Drill in FY 2000, which resulted in the drilling and completion of 350 new oil and gas wells in New Mexico's portion of the San Juan Basin. The workload target for APDs for FY 2001 is 406, or approximately the same level as last year. The APD workload for the next 2 or 3 years is anticipated to increase based on industry proposals. As a result of this increased activity the FFO is currently experiencing an above average workload associated with permitting and other portions in the oil and gas program.

The FFO reviews plans of development and monitors wells for cessation of production and loss of commercial value. This workload will increase as additional reservoirs and technologies become available.

PROPOSAL: The workload continues to increase each year because of new development, increased environmental concerns, and reporting requirements. Additional Engineers, Geologists, Petroleum Engineering Technicians and Supporting Staff will be required to keep up with industry demands. Additional emphasis will be directed to assure that Federal minerals are developed in a responsible manner to conserve resources, provide for public health and safety and production accountability, and protect the environment.



New Mexico

Congressional District

3rd

Location

Northwest New Mexico

BLM Office

Farmington Field Office

Project Cost

\$982,000

Key Resources

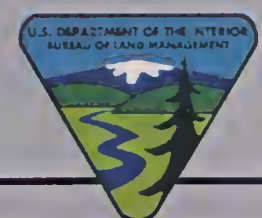
Oil and Gas

Benefits

Maximize the recovery of oil and gas.

Partners

N/A







I & E Production Accountability on Royalty Rate Reduction of Stripper Wells

ISSUES/CONCERNS: In 1992 when the oil and gas industry was at an all time low and oil prices per barrel were at the bottom of the scale, the Minerals Management Service and the BLM introduced a new program to the oil and gas industry called the Royalty Rate Reduction for Stripper Wells (RRRSW). This program was designed to spark new life in the oil and gas industry by allowing companies to pay minimal or lesser royalties on oil and gas production



from stripper wells that met the criteria in the RRRSW. It was designed to make it more cost effective to bring wells back on line that had been shut-in and thus enhance production. The RRRSW properties have been considered low priority for inspection purposes because of the low volumes of oil and gas produced annually. There are currently 1,524 cases/leases that have received the RRRSW since the original qualifying period. Within the 1,524 cases/leases there are 11,007 wells that would need to be reviewed. It has been discovered that many wells that may have been returned to production and are receiving the RRRSW are gas wells that produce condensate. These wells are being commingled with oil production down hole or at the surface. This consequently has created a situations where production volumes may or may not have been calculated properly. In situations where the commingling has occurred it could change the royalty rate drastically from 0.5 % on percentages of production already sold to 12.5% to the Federal Government and the States of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.

PROPOSAL: Review all RRRSW cases in NM, and TX, that originally qualified. Determine actual status of producing gas wells and producing oil wells that were shut-in and are now producing but are commingled with production from the original wells that qualified. Conduct well head cuts to verify the gravity of production for wells that have a producing gas well or producing oil well status.

New Mexico and Texas

Congressional District

New Mexico 1st, 2nd, 3rd
Oklahoma 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th

Location

Northwest New Mexico,
Southeast New Mexico and the
Mid Continent region
(Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas).

BLM Office

Farmington Field Office ,
Carlsbad Field Office , Roswell
Field Office, Tulsa Field Office,
Amarillo Field Office

Project Cost

\$275,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas

Benefits

Increased revenue from
Federal Oil and Gas that
has been produced
and sold.

Partners

N/A







Indian Trust Orphaned Well Plugging

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Orphaned oil and gas wells on Indian lands may be leaking (or will start leaking) and affect surface or subsurface waters.

PROPOSAL: Ten leaking unplugged wells would be properly plugged and abandoned. The wells are located on Indian leases administered by the Southern Plains Regional Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Anadarko, Oklahoma. There are 7 Sac and Fox Nation wells located on three separate leases, 2 Absentee Shawnee wells on one lease and 1 Pottawatomie Band well on one lease. These wells no longer have a responsible party that can be directed to plug and do surface restoration. All are listed as high to medium environmental priorities.



Oklahoma and Texas

Congressional District

Oklahoma - Various statewide
Texas - Various statewide

Location

Oklahoma and Texas

BLM Office

Tulsa Field Office

Project Cost

\$141,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas

Benefits

Resolve environmental issues regarding unplugged oil and gas wells.

Partners

N/A



4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results have significant implications for the field of study and may lead to further research in this area.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes the study. It summarizes the main findings and provides a final statement on the importance of the research. The authors express their gratitude to the funding agency and the participants.

6. The sixth part of the document includes a list of references. It cites the various sources of information used in the study, including books, articles, and other documents.

7. The seventh part of the document includes an appendix. It contains additional information that is not included in the main body of the text, such as raw data and detailed calculations.

8. The eighth part of the document includes a final statement. It reiterates the main findings and provides a final conclusion on the study. The authors express their hope that the research will be helpful to others in the field.



Full Compliance of Indian Trust Responsibilities

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Based on existing guidelines, the Farmington Field Office, is required to conduct Diligence Reviews on 20% of the 533 producing Indian leases (within their jurisdiction) each year. The Indian Diligence program is also used to identify potential drainage situations on Indian lands. An effective Indian Diligence program is necessary to assure continual development of economically recoverable oil and gas minerals and to protect Indian oil and gas resources.

PROPOSAL: Assure every Indian lease is reviewed at least once every five years, and review an additional 30% (160 leases) each year. Reviews would precipitate 25-30 additional wells on Indian lands. Total future royalty revenue for Native Americans could be at least 25 to 30 million dollars (based on \$20 crude and \$2 gas) and could be as high as 42 to 51 million dollars (based on current prices).

Detailed geological and engineering analysis of each known productive formation is performed to determine diligent development requirements. Reviews would include re-analysis of leases where a well was drilled as a result of the previous year's review, analysis of areas with heretofore unknown development potential (ie: coalbed methane) and analysis of areas that may have development potential because of new technology or an improved economic environment.



New Mexico

Congressional District

3rd

Location

Northwest New Mexico

BLM Office

Farmington Field Office

Project Cost

\$250,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas

Benefits

Review of underdeveloped Indian leases.

Partners

N/A



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UT



Unita Basin, Oil and Gas Focus Area

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The majority of the oil and gas mineral estate within the Uinta Basin is of Federal and Indian ownership. During Fiscal Year 2000, lands administered by the Vernal office returned nearly \$25 million to the U.S. Treasury from oil and gas development. The Uinta Basin of Northeast Utah is the major oil and gas producing area for Federal lands in Utah. Applications for Permit to Drill (APD) are at an all time high. It is projected that over 500 APDs will be submitted in FY 2001. This level of activity is not anticipated to decrease. The number of oil and gas wells capable of production have increased from 1,056 wells in Fiscal Year 1990, to 1,702 wells in Fiscal Year 2001, a 62% increase. Additional capability would increase the ability to meet the workload in APD, Sundry Notice (SN), and Right-Of-Way (ROW) authorizations. Production accountability and environmental compliance inspections are lagging behind the BLM National Inspection and Enforcement Strategy.

PROPOSAL: Provide more timely authorization of APDs, SNs, and ROWs. Conform with the BLM National Inspection and Enforcement Strategy in order to ensure production verification and operator compliance.

Work would include resource inventory, National Environmental Policy Act documentation, and rehabilitation. The APD backlog would be eliminated. Delays in application processing times could be reduced by 40%.

An additional 97 inspections would be completed. Emphasis would be placed on high priority drilling and abandonment operations.



Utah

Congressional District

3rd

Location

Northeast Utah

BLM Office

Vernal Field Office

Project Cost

\$425,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas

Benefits

Increase oil and gas production and additional capability to meet industry demand or energy related permits.

Partners

N/A







Price Coal Bed Methane Development

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Explosive development of the Coal Bed Methane Industry is occurring within the BLM Price Field Office area. About seven years ago, there were only 3 to 5 Applications for Permit to Drill (APD) processed per year. Now there are over 100 APDs processed.

PROPOSAL: The objectives of this proposal are: 1) adequately address the needs of the coal bed methane industry, 2) be more environmentally responsive to the development of the field by increasing inspection/enforcement capability, and 3) to better serve the public.

The Price Field Office would be able to accomplish 100 more oil and gas inspections. The Office would process more APDs and process additional Rights-of-Way associated with oil and gas development. Additionally, the area that is being developed for coal bed methane is rich in cultural resources requiring additional inventory, analysis and monitoring. Conflicts with raptors and big game species would be addressed through additional inventory and monitoring during field development.



Utah

Congressional District

3rd

Location

Central Utah

BLM Office

Price Field Office

Project Cost

\$120,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas

Benefits

The coal bed methane field development will continue for an additional 10 to 15 years, followed by field production and monitoring.

Partners

N/A







Powder River Coal Bed Methane

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The price of and demand for natural gas for heating, industrial and electricity generation purposes has grown tremendously. It is estimated that 50,000 Federal and non-Federal coal bed methane wells will be drilled in the Powder River Basin in the next 10 years to help meet the demand for a reliable and clean energy resource. Coalbed methane (CBM) activity in the Powder River Basin (PRB) in northeast Wyoming continues at a very high level. There have now been nearly 8,700 CBM wells (Federal and non-Federal) drilled in the PRB in the last decade, with the vast majority since 1997. The Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (WOGCC) imposed a moratorium on issuing new CBM well permits until the CBM well spacing issue in the area is resolved. This moratorium is expected to be lifted. Prior to that, the WOGCC was approving an average of 25 Applications for Permit to Drill (APD) every business day.

Once the moratorium was imposed, the BLM Buffalo Field Office (BFO) stopped approving CBM APDs when the limit of the number of wells analyzed in the "Wyodak Coal Bed Methane EIS" (November 1999) was reached. Due to the large numbers of non-Federal wells that have been drilled in the Wyodak area, an area of mixed mineral ownership, a significant amount of CBM is being drained from Federal leases to non-Federal leases. This occurs where there are no producing wells on the Federal leases, but there are producing wells on adjacent non-Federal leases. Due to a combination of the increasing amount of this drainage that is occurring and higher prices being paid for the natural gas, BLM now estimates this loss in Federal royalty to be about \$45,000/day, \$1.35 million/month (of which the State of Wyoming receives half).

While BLM is now preparing a large oil and gas environmental impact statement (EIS) for the PRB, this is 14 months from completion. To address the immediacy of the drainage problem, BLM completed an interim National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document, the "Wyodak Drainage Coalbed Methane Environmental Assessment." This document covers the same area analyzed by the Wyodak EIS, and assesses the potential impact of drilling up to 2,500 additional "drainage protection" wells in this area. The Environmental Assessment was released in January, 2001 for a 30 day public comment period, which ended February 7. These comments have been analyzed and considered; and a decision record is expected to be signed shortly. If the decision is to allow the wells, APD approvals will begin immediately. At the same time, BFO will lift the moratorium on accepting new APDs, for drainage protection wells only. If the EA is not approved, then drilling in this area must await completion of the new EIS.

CBM drainage is also occurring near the faces of the nearby surface coal mines. To differentiate this from offending well drainage, BLM refers to this as "venting" of the CBM. The BLM has contacted all Federal oil and gas lessees within a projected ten year mineout distance from the mines, and asked them their plans for producing the CBM before it is vented away by the mines and before the area is mined out. This inventory is underway, and companies that intend to produce the gas will be given priority approvals under the Drainage Environmental Assessment. The BLM's goal is to optimize the production of both the CBM and the coal, and minimize conflict between the two.

Two environmental groups and the Environmental Protection Agency said they feel an Environmental Assessment (EA) addressing this drainage situation is inappropriate, and these drainage protection wells should not be allowed until completion of the new Environmental Impact Statement. The environmental groups have threatened to undertake legal action against the Bureau should it allow drilling under the Drainage EA. The issue of large amounts of water discharge associated with CBM production continues to be the most significant issue of concern.

PROPOSAL: This work includes the necessary components to process and approve the drilling permits in an environmentally responsible manner. It will include cultural, wildlife and threatened and endangered species clearances and GIS mapping and support.

Wyoming

Congressional District

At large

Location

Powder River Basin (Northeast Wyoming Energy Focus Area)

BLM Office

Buffalo and Casper Field Offices

Project Cost

\$3,240,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas, Hydrology, Cultural Resources

Benefits

Advance coalbed methane production in an environmentally acceptable manner.

Partners

The BLM is working in close cooperation with the operators, counties, state agencies and U.S. Geological Survey to monitor the environmental effects (primarily water production) of coal bed methane development to insure responsible development.





Orphaned Well/Facility Project

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The BLM Wyoming has a significant workload concerning idle/inactive well liability reviews and/or orphaned well plugging requirements.

The BLM Wyoming has performed over 2,100 idle well reviews (out of 3,700 total Shut-in /Temporarily Abandoned wells) as well as plugging 22 orphaned wells (out of 67 total). Additional requirements remain concerning the abandonment and reclamation of BLM Wyoming's larger orphaned well and/or facility projects.

PROPOSAL:

- Whitetail Unitized Area - Bankruptcy Site, Buffalo Field Office, Campbell, County Wyoming: Plug and reclaim 12 wells, reclaim 5 additional well pads, decommission, remove and reclaim considerable oil field infrastructure associated with a large central battery, water flood facility, field pipelines and power-lines.
- Ralston Abandoned Gas Processing Plant - Bankruptcy Site, Cody Field Office, Park County, Wyoming: Remove and sell for salvage, a gas processing plant which includes processing trains for 1) liquid hydrocarbon recovery, 2) cryogenic, 3) dehydration, 4) amine sweetening, 5) sulfur recovery and 6) gas compression. This project includes the removal of buildings and associated infrastructure for plant pipeline headers, power, pits and buried tanks. This site contains hazardous materials including asbestos, associated plant vessel and rotating equipment fluids.



Wyoming

Congressional District

At large

Location

Northern Wyoming

BLM Office

Buffalo and Cody Field Offices

Project Cost

\$900,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas; Protection of Natural Resources

Benefits

Orphaned wells will be plugged.

Partners

N/A.



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Expedite Coal Leasing in the Powder River Basin

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Powder River Basin coal is low sulfur and is a major source of coal supply for electric utilities in nearly every state in the union. Coal production was over 360 million tons in 2000 and is expected to grow to 500 million tons by 2015. Many of the major producers have five to seven years of reserves remaining, and given leasing and permitting time frames, need new leases in 2003 and 2004. There are currently eight lease applications and two lease modifications pending, all needed for offer by the end of 2004.

PROPOSAL: Over the last decade BLM has been able to address one and sometimes two lease applications per year with existing staff. These applications are highly labor intensive. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis is complicated by burgeoning coal bed methane (CBM) development overlapping with the coal and conventional oil and gas activity. Large bonus bids are involved in each sale requiring very careful modeling and evaluation. To be responsive, BLM needs to accelerate its ability to process lease applications to sale. The BLM would add economic evaluation capability and work with industry on more efficient combinations of NEPA analysis. This should allow BLM to permit new leases, perform appropriate levels of inspection and enforcement, production verification and continued operations on existing producing leases.



Wyoming

Congressional District

At large

Location

North Central Wyoming

BLM Office

Buffalo and Casper

Project Cost

\$260,000

Key Resources

Coal

Benefits

Increase BLM's ability to process coal lease applications.

Partners

OSM is a cooperating agency on NEPA requirements.







Greater Green River Oil and Gas Development Project

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The price of and demand for oil and natural gas for heating, industrial and electricity generation has grown dramatically in the last year alone. With the completion of several major Environmental Impact Statements and Environmental Assessments, BLM expects the major development of oil and gas to meet the nation's needs for reliable and clean energy resources, resulting in the drilling of some 600 wells in Southwest (SOUTHWEST) Wyoming.

The Greater Green River of SOUTHWEST Wyoming is the location of a major natural gas reserve and the scene of a growing gas play. This area is predicted to become the No. 1 onshore natural gas production province in the U.S. by 2010-2015. The area includes the Green River Basin itself of SOUTHWEST Wyoming, the Red Desert/Great Divide Basins of Southern Central Wyoming, and the Sand Wash Basin of Northwest Colorado. Already, BLM has several major development projects in progress and several more that are proposed and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analyses for them are in progress. Examples include Moxa Arch, Jonah & Jonah II, Pinedale Anticline, Continental Divide, and Vermillion Basin. Some of these projects will involve several hundred wells each, along with ancillary facilities. These wells are deeper, conventional gas wells; unlike the shallow coal bed methane (CBM) wells of Northeast Wyoming. However, several coal areas of this basin are also drawing CBM interest.

This area has significant Federal surface acreage, primarily BLM. It also has significant wildlife populations of antelope, deer and elk; National Historic Trails such as the Oregon and California Trails, Pony Express Route, Mormon Trail; and expansive vistas of high visual recreation value/potential.

PROPOSAL: The primary goal for this project is to enable the permitting of approximately 600 wells, which includes the necessary staff and resources to develop the oil and gas resources in an environmentally sound manner.

In addition to the oil and gas permit procedures, oil and gas development will also require ongoing inspection of oil and gas operations, rights-of-way for roads, pipelines and transmission lines and additional road surfacing materials to be provided from public lands.

Additional efforts will be required to conduct cultural, wildlife and GIS mapping to support additional development. Threatened and endangered species as well as sensitive species monitoring and clearances will be an important part of the work. Also a project designed to evaluate oil and gas development impacts on ferruginous hawks would be undertaken.



Wyoming

Congressional District

1st

Location

Western Wyoming

BLM Office

Pinedale, Rawlins, Rock Springs, Kemmerer

Project Cost

\$1,320,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas

Benefits

Facilitate the drilling of up to 600 additional oil and gas wells.

Partners

N/A





Land Use Planning

Public Land Opportunities



Land Use Planning

Alaska

East Alaska Resource Management Plan

Colville Multiple Use Activity Plan

Arizona

Lake Havasu Resource Management Plan

Sonoran Desert National Monument Plan

California

Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area Resource Management Plan

Santa Rosa/San Jacinto National Monument Resource Management Plan

Colorado

Roan Plateau Area Resource Management Plan

Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area

Eastern States

Wayne National Forest

Monongahela National Forest

Idaho

Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area Resource Management Plan

Bruneau Resource Management Plan

Montana

Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument Resource Management Plan

Headwaters Resource Management Plan

Nevada

Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area

Alpine County Plan Amendment

New Mexico

Socorro Resource Management Plan

Rio Puerco Resource Management Plan

Oregon

Andrews/Steens Resource Management Plan

Owyhee Wild and Scenic River Inventory/Plan

Utah

Kanab Resource Management Plan

San Juan Resource Management Plan

Wyoming

Great Divide Resource Management Plan

Pinedale Resource Management Plan







East Alaska Resource Management Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Recreational use in the entire East Alaska area including the Gulkana Wild and Scenic River and the Delta Wild and Scenic River has increased tremendously since the existing management plans were completed. A new plan that reflects the additional use levels and anticipates new ones is needed.

The current plans for this area are a 1980 Framework Management Plan and the river management plans for the two Wild and Scenic Rivers. The plans for the area are out of date. In addition, there is no existing plan for the proposed Bering Glacier Natural Research Area.

The Bering glacier is of high scientific interest and it is attracting worldwide interest as a research locale. Developing a new Resource Management Plan would allow BLM to develop improved and consistent management policies for the area.

PROPOSAL: During the Resource Management Plan process, the river plans would be updated and a plan for the Bering Glacier would be developed. The plan would address significant issues, activities and resources affecting multiple-use management. Issues that would be addressed include:

- Sensitive plant and wildlife species.
- Recreation activities.
- Wild and Scenic River values.
- Public land hazards.
- Wildlife habitat.
- Visual resources.
- Cultural resources.
- Economics.
- Wilderness issues.
- Water quality.
- Ownership patterns.
- Mineral resources and mining activities.
- Hunting and fishing.
- Forestry issues.
- Interpretive activities.
- Watershed management.
- Rights-of-way easements.
- Inventory of resources for Federal subsistence hunting and fishing.



Alaska

Congressional District

At large

Location

Eastern Alaska

BLM Office

Glennallen Field Office

Project Cost

\$300,000

Key Resources

Recreation,
Wild and Scenic Rivers

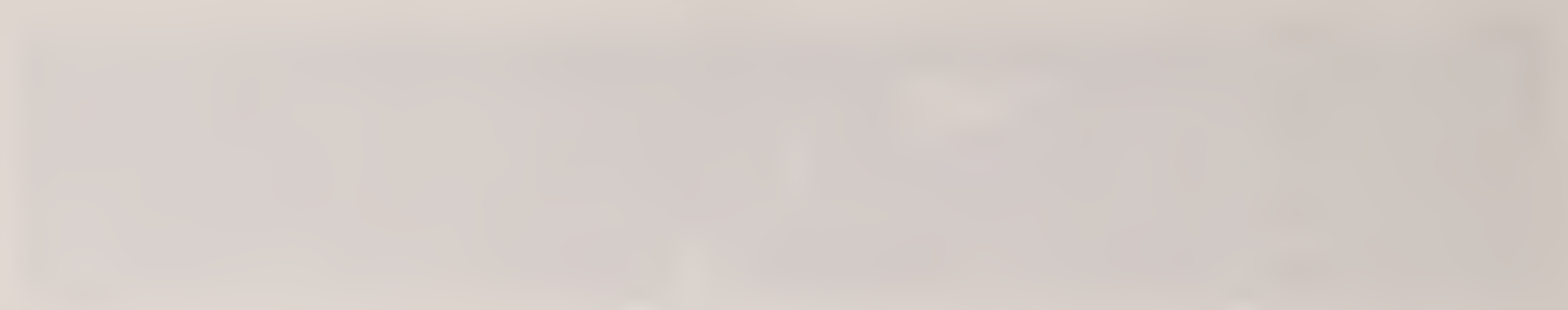
Benefits

A Resource Management Plan that anticipates future uses and provides appropriate management direction.

Partners

State of Alaska and Ahtna Native Corporation. Several scientific organizations could be partners on the Bering Glacier plan.







Colville Multiple-Use Activity Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Preparation of the Colville Multiple-Use Activity Plan was a requirement in the Record of Decision for the Integrated Activity Plan for the Northeast National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. Issues to be considered include wildlife (especially passerines and raptors), subsistence, wilderness, and paleontology.

PROPOSAL: Initiate a multiple-use activity plan for the Colville Special Area specifically addressing the following issues:

- Identify what areas will be used for subsistence activity.
- Identify subsistence species and their current populations.
- Establish management actions that do not result in unnecessary restriction of subsistence resources, access, or opportunity.
- Assess feasibility of setting up an effective bird conservation area in cooperation with local landowners.
- Define the level, seasonality, and type of recreation use.
- Define level of Off Highway Vehicle use and designated areas for use.



Alaska

Congressional District

At large

Location

Northern Alaska

BLM Office

Northern Field Office

Project Cost

\$105,000

Key Resources

Wilderness, Wildlife, Paleontological Resources

Benefits

Long-term management direction within the Colville Special Area.

Partners

Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, State of Alaska, and the public



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AZ



Lake Havasu Resource Management Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Currently there are four management plans covering the Lake Havasu area. The Parker Strip Recreation area has very heavy recreational use in both summer and winter. The Colorado River area contains several fast growing communities along with heavy recreational use in both summer and winter. The Bill Williams area has summer use but the biggest impact comes during the winter months.

Local communities, county governments, and state government encourage water based recreational activities during the summer. These activities include, but are not limited to, fishing, boating, racing, swimming, camping, and watching wildlife. During the winter months these communities and local governments promote winter visitation.

The Bill Williams area contains most of the rural areas of the planning area. These areas have had a dramatic change in their economic base. The influx of a large number of winter visitors each year has replaced the traditional mining and agriculture economic base. This influx of winter visitors has increased the number of recreation parks at which the visitors park their recreation mobile vehicles (RV). This increase in RV parks has created a demand for more mineral material sites for the construction of the RV parks and other improvements such as paved and unpaved roads. The visitors use existing roads and trails using their 4-wheel drive vehicles, quad runners, motorcycles, bicycles etc. Some of them also create new trails which impact wildlife and cultural sites.

PROPOSAL: Initiate a new Resource Management Plan that would combine three existing Resource Management Plans and one existing Management Frame Work Plan. Some of the specific issues that will be addressed are:

- Coordination with local communities who are interested in the management of the area.
- Protection and management of the natural and cultural resources while balancing recreational uses.
- Access and Off Highway Vehicle Management.
- Supplies of mineral materials from public lands to support increased visitation.



Arizona and California

Congressional District

Arizona 3rd, California 40th

Location

Western Arizona and Southeastern California

BLM Office

Lake Havasu Field Office

Project Cost

\$181,000

Key Resources

Recreational opportunities, community expansion, resource protection, utility/communication corridors and sites, and transportation routes

Benefits

Improved planning for development both in rapidly expanding communities and rural areas. Expand planning and support services for the community(s) and local governments.

Partners

State, county and local governments, public land visitors, recreation groups, special interest groups, utility companies, Native American Tribes and local businesses







Sonoran Desert National Monument Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Presidential Proclamation designating the Sonoran Desert National Monument requires that a management plan be developed to assure protection of the objects, resources and values for which the monument was designated. A preparation plan is an essential part of the planning process, assuring that the complete planning process is as compact and efficient as possible. A management plan would assure the resources and values of the Sonoran Desert National Monument are protected while facilitating use of the land and resources.



PROPOSAL: The BLM would work with the local communities, several Native American Tribes or groups, state agencies such as the Arizona Game and Fish Department, and with a variety of non-government groups who express interest to develop a Preparation Plan, scoping and specific assessments for the Sonoran Desert National Monument Plan/Barry Goldwater Range Plan Amendment. The plan would address urban interface needs and issues as well as utility right-of-way requirements. The BLM would also work with the livestock operators directly affected by the Proclamation's grazing provision.

Arizona

Congressional District

2nd, 6th

Location

South Central Arizona

BLM Office

Phoenix Field Office

Project Cost

\$150,000

Key Resources

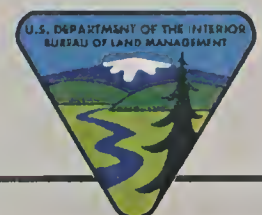
Livestock grazing, recreation, cultural resources, minerals, realty

Benefits

A management plan would assure the resources and values of the Sonoran Desert National Monument are protected while facilitating use of the land and resources of the Sonoran Desert National Monument.

Partners

Local communities, several Native American Tribes or groups, state agencies





CA



Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area Resource Management Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS: In March of 2000, an injunction was filed against the BLM alleging that BLM was in violation of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. In its defense, the BLM acknowledged that biological opinions on selected activities were received; however, consultation on the overall California Desert Conservation Area Plan (CDCA) is necessary to address the cumulative effects of all the activities that occur in the area. There is significant public interest in the Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation areas because it is a nationally significant area for Off Highway Vehicles (OHV) and it is habitat for Peirson's Milkvetch, a newly-listed plant species.



PROPOSAL: The BLM would initiate preparation of the Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area Management Plan.

California

Congressional District

52nd

Location

Southeast California

BLM Office

California Desert District

Project Cost

\$600,000

Key Resources

Recreation, Threatened and Endangered Species

Benefits

In response to a court order, this proposal addresses compliance with the Endangered Species Act consultation requirements concerning habitat management planning for Peirson's Milkvetch and other protected species in the Imperial Sand Dunes and updates the Resource Management Plan.

Partners

United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Off Highway Vehicle groups, California Department of Fish & Game, County of Imperial, other special interest groups





Santa Rosa/San Jacinto National Monument Resource Management Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument was established by Congress in 2000. This monument is unique in that it will be managed by a consortium of Federal, State and Indian governments, in close collaboration with the local community. The legislation ordered completion of a Resource Management Plan for the Monument within three years.

PROPOSAL: The BLM would begin development of a Draft Resource Management Plan. Specific issues to be addressed include:

- Protection of historic and prehistoric sites.
- Coordinated management potential with the Forest Service and the Cahuilla Tribe.
- Recreation opportunities.



California

Congressional District

44th

Location

Southern California

BLM Office

Palm Springs-South Coast

Project Cost

\$220,000

Key Resources

Bighorn Sheep, Wilderness, Recreational Opportunities, Legal Access to Private Inholdings

Benefits

The RMP will provide a forum for establishing coordinated management guidance for the Monument.

Partners

Forest Service, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Coachella Valley Association of Governments and other local jurisdictions





CO



Roan Plateau Area Resource Management Plan Amendment

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Public Law 105-85 passed in November, 1997 directed the transfer of jurisdiction of what was formally known as the Naval Oil Shale Reserve #3 in Colorado from the Department of Energy to the BLM. The transfer directed that the lands be managed in accordance with laws applicable to public lands, including the Federal Land and Policy Management Act. The law also directed that certain lands be leased for oil and gas within one year and that the remaining lands be offered for lease as soon as practicable.



PROPOSAL: Initiate a Resource Management Plan amendment that would focus on needed land management direction decisions and BLM's broadened responsibilities. The additional funds would be used to supplement preparation of the plan which would address oil and gas and coal bed methane energy leasing.

Colorado

Congressional District

3rd

Location

West Central Colorado

BLM Office

Glenwood Springs Field Office

Project Cost

\$106,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas, Wilderness Study Areas, Recreation, Access, Livestock Grazing, Fire Management, Threatened and Endangered Species, Special Status Species, Wildlife Habitat, Visual Resources

Benefits

Improved Resource Management Plan

Partners

State of Colorado, Garfield and Rio Blanco Counties, Cities of Rifle and Parachute and Meeker, Oil and Gas Companies, Environmental Groups, Colorado Division of Wildlife, Colorado Natural Heritage Program, Recreational/Off Highway Vehicle Groups, adjacent landowners





Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The establishment of the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Wilderness occurred in October 2000. There is a 3 year time frame for completion of a management plan. Increases in recreational use are expected which could result in increased user conflicts, wilderness impacts, monitoring and enforcement needs.

PROPOSAL: A Resource Management Plan for the newly designated Colorado Canyons National Area would be initiated. The plan would involve collaboration and consultation with interested parties, state, and local governments. The plan would specifically address issues concerning increasing recreational use and visitation to the area. Collaboration and consultation with interested parties would be aggressively expanded.



Colorado

Congressional District

3rd

Location

West Central Colorado

BLM Office

Grand Junction Field Office

Project Cost

\$117,000

Key Resources

Wilderness, Colorado
Rivers, Access

Benefits

The benefits of this planning effort are to update the Ruby Canyon/Black Ridge Integrated Resource Management Plan (1998) to reflect management direction and opportunities under the designation.

Partners

The Advisory Council, Colorado state agencies, Mesa County Commissioners, Cities of Grand Junction and Fruita





ES



Wayne National Forest

ISSUES/CONCERNS: There is industry demand for petroleum leases in the Wayne National Forest and the Forest Management Plans for these areas are due or overdue for the required 15 year revision. If energy mineral issues are not addressed at the Forest Plan Revision stage, costly and time consuming amendments to the Forest Plans will be required prior to further leasing and development in these areas. The BLM is obligated to provide support for the minerals portions of the plan revision by an interagency agreement.



PROPOSAL: Supplement BLM's ability to provide mineral data for the Wayne National Forest Management Plan Revision.

Ohio

Congressional District

6th

Location

Ohio

BLM Office

Milwaukee Field Office

Project Cost

\$24,000

Key Resources

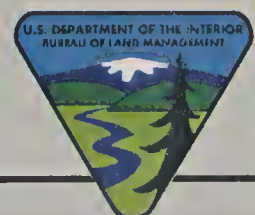
Oil and Gas

Benefits

More timely development of the needed land use plan.

Partners

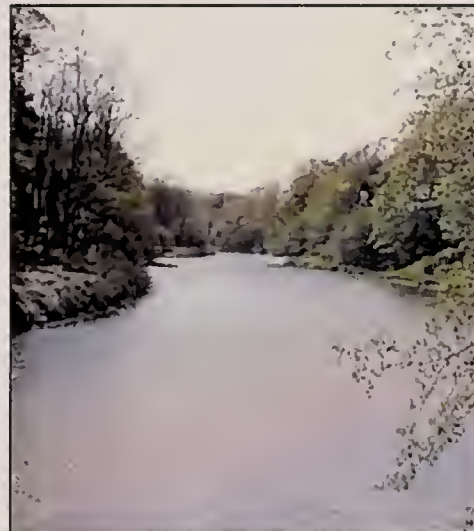
Wayne National Forest





Monongahela National Forest

ISSUES/CONCERNS: There is industry demand for petroleum leases in the Monongahela National Forest and the Forest Management Plan for the area is due or overdue for the required 15 year revision. If energy mineral issues are not addressed at the Forest Plan Revision stage, costly and time consuming amendments to the Forest Plan will be required prior to further leasing and development in these areas. The BLM is obligated to provide support for the minerals portions of the plan revision by an interagency agreement.



Proposal: Supplement BLM's ability to provide mineral data for the Monongahela National Forest Management Plan Revision.

West Virginia

Congressional District

2nd

Location

Eastern West Virginia

BLM Office

Eastern States,
Milwaukee Field Office

Project Cost

\$24,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas

Benefits

More timely
development of Forest
Management Plans.

Partners

Monongahela
National Forest



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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
530 CHICAGO HALL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637



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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637



ID



Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area Resource Management Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS:

The core area of the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA) is located within subbasin 89, a high priority subbasin for restoration. The National Conservation Area is within a 30 minute drive of the Idaho State capitol and within close proximity to at least 10 communities and



nearly one half the population of Idaho. The population of the Treasure Valley has doubled in the last 20 years and with that increase there is more pressure to develop private lands within and adjacent to the Conservation Area and more demands to recreate on the public lands. The increase in use has raised concerns regarding wildfire near communities and resource damage from Off Highway Vehicles. The National Guard has been conducting military activities on nearly one-third of the Conservation Area for nearly 50 years. The planning process needs to address compatibility of National Guard use with the objectives in the enabling legislation. There is community support for the Conservation Area and an awareness that proper management is essential to protecting the area and achieving the objectives expressed in the enabling legislation. The enabling legislation requires periodic management plan update.

PROPOSAL: Initiate the planning process to develop a Resource Management Plan for the Snake River Birds of Prey NCA. The plan would ultimately guide the decisions concerning:

- Sensitive species and protection of Birds of Prey.
- Balancing National Guard activities with other uses.
- Urban interface issues related to resource protection.

Idaho

Congressional District

2nd

Location

Southwestern Idaho

BLM Office

Lower Snake River District

Project Cost

\$120,000

Key Resources

Urban Interface, Wildlife Habitat, Fire Management, Livestock Habitat, Recreation, National Guard Access, Special Status Species Habitat, Cultural Resources, National Conservation Area

Benefits

Provide contemporary multiple-use management direction and guidance for the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area via an updated land-use plan.

Partners

Idaho Army National Guard





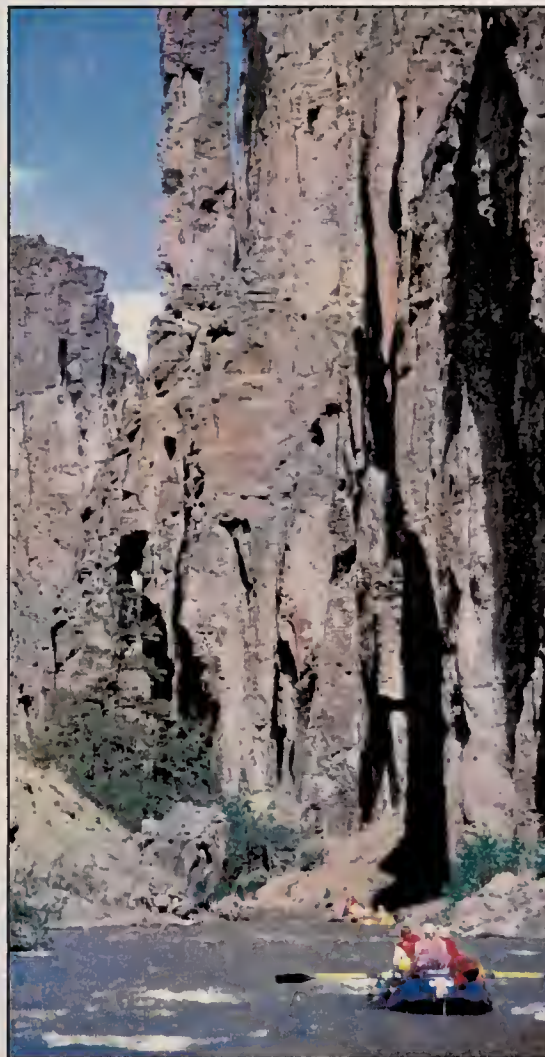


Bruneau Resource Management Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Current Management Framework Plan is 18 years old. New demands, changing resource conditions and greater public expectations—pressures are dictating that a more comprehensive contemporary Resource Management Plan be developed.

PROPOSAL: Initiate the Resource Management Plan. The plan would address emerging issues including:

- Recreation.
- Urban interface.
- Special status species protection.
- Cultural resources protection and interpretation.
- Socioeconomic sustainability.



Idaho

Congressional District

1st

Location

Southwest Idaho

BLM Office

Bruneau Field Office

Project Cost

\$300,000

Key Resources

Urban Interface,
Wildlife Habitat,
Fire Management, Livestock
Habitat, Recreation
Management, Special Status
Species, Cultural Resources,
Wild and Scenic Rivers,
Wilderness, Lands and Realty

Benefits

A new Resource Management Plan would reflect current policy and enhance multiple-use management.

Partners

N/A



MT



Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument Resource Management Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS: On January 17, 2001, the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument was officially proclaimed. Much of the land in this area (377,346 acres) is public land managed by the BLM. In some areas, the BLM lands are intermingled with State of Montana lands and private property. This Monument includes an ecosystem that parallels the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River through north-central Montana. Because of this designation, a Resource Management Plan is legislatively required to properly focus management decisions and involve partners and the public. The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial has increased the interest and visitation of this area.

PROPOSAL: Initiate a Resource Management Plan. The plan would address significant issues including:

- Off highway vehicle designations and use.
- Public safety.
- Impacts on local landowners and communities.
- Protection of resources while balancing multiple-uses.



Montana

Congressional District

At large

Location

North and Central Montana

BLM Office

Lewistown

Project Cost

\$220,000

Key Resources

Minerals, Wildlife Habitat, Soils, Water Quality, Recreation, Socioeconomics, Cultural Properties, and Livestock Grazing

Benefits

An updated and current management plan to guide the BLM in its management of the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument.

Partners

State, county, local, Tribal governments, and special interest groups.





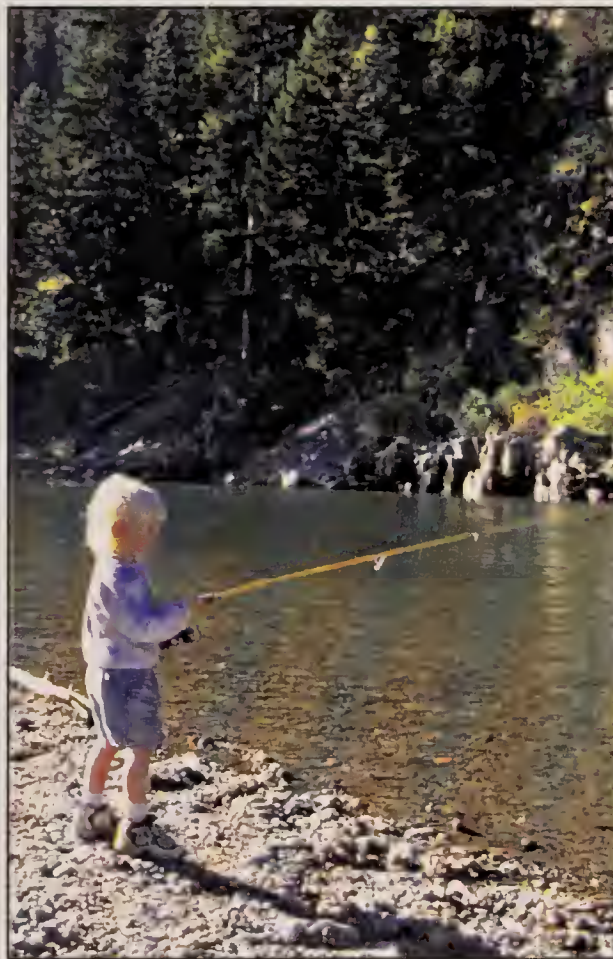


Headwaters Resource Management Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Headwaters Resource Management Plan (RMP) was a pilot completed in 1984. Since completion of the Resource Management Plan, a number of plan amendments have been completed or are in the process of being completed. In addition to the existing revisions, there are a number new issues including threatened and endangered species listings, oil and gas interest and development, and two boundary and administrative changes that need to be incorporated into the Plan. The 17 year old RMP requires revision in order to provide a sound basis for multi-use decisions in the area.

PROPOSAL: The BLM would initiate a RMP revision. Products would be a preparation plan and preliminary draft, and scoping/ planning criteria. The plan would ultimately guide decisions affecting:

- Balancing oil and gas development with resource protection.
- Inventory and identification of sensitive and threatened and endangered species.
- Recreation use and travel.
- Socioeconomic sustainability.
- Urban interface issues and public safety.



Montana

Congressional District

At large

Location

Western Montana

BLM Office

Butte

Project Cost

\$350,000

Key Resources

Oil and Gas, Wildlife Habitat, Threatened and Endangered Species, Cultural, Water Quality

Benefits

Updated planning documents to support energy development.

Partners

N/A





NV



Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Through Public Law 106-554 Congress established the Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area. A management plan is needed to meet the requirements of the legislation and will establish guidance, objectives, policies, and management actions for the National Conservation Area.

PROPOSAL: The plan would address and provide management direction on significant issues including:

- How the natural, cultural and wilderness resources in the National Conservation Area and wilderness be preserved.
- How the activities and uses will be managed.
- How the National Conservation Area/Wilderness management will be integrated with other agency and community plans and needs.
- What facilities and infrastructure are needed to provide visitor services, information, and administration.



Nevada

Congressional District

2nd

Location

Northern Nevada

BLM Office

Winnemucca, Nevada

Project Cost

\$200,000

Key Resources

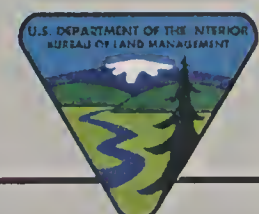
Wilderness, Recreation

Benefits

The project will meet the intent of the legislation and provide management direction for the National Conservation Area.

Partners

Various Federal, state, and local governments, public land users including recreation and commercial users, ranchers, large scale recreation event promoters, Space Administration







Alpine County Plan Amendment

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Federal and state lands are more than 93 percent of the land base in Alpine County. Decisions for approximately 19,000 acres of BLM public lands in the Alpine County Plan Amendment area were made in the Reno Management Framework Plan and Reno Grazing Environmental Impact Statement approved in 1982. The Management Framework Plan decisions and the grazing Environmental Impact Statement decisions were incorporated by reference into the Walker Resource Management Plan approved in 1986. A 1992 evaluation of the Walker Resource Management Plan recommended amendment or revision of the plan.

Decisions applicable to Alpine County are nineteen years old and need to be updated. Recreation issues at the BLM managed Indian Creek Reservoir, on the East Fork of the Carson River, and in the Faye/Luther Canyon Area are in need of attention. Land tenure issues continue to be raised by the county to find suitable lands for development purposes. Off Highway Vehicle issues are emerging. The existence of Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic eligible segments of the Carson River, Threatened Lahontan Cutthroat trout, Threatened Bald Eagles, cultural sites, and numerous noxious weed infestations are all in need of updated management guidance.

PROPOSAL: BLM will initiate an amendment to the Walker Resource Management Plan to address emerging issues in Alpine County. Significant issues that would be addressed in this plan amendment include:

- Lands and Land Tenure.
- Public Access.
- Water Resources.
- Flood Plain Management.
- Recreation Use and Management.
- Off Highway Vehicle Use and Management.
- Visual Resource Management.
- Native American Issues.
- Livestock Grazing Issues.
- Vegetation Management.
- Noxious Weeds.
- Riparian/Wetlands.
- Wildlife.
- Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat.
- Fire Management.
- Socioeconomic issues.



Nevada

Congressional District

Nevada 2nd
California 4th

Location

West Central Nevada

BLM Office

Carson City

Project Cost

\$400,000

Key Resources

Water Resources, Watershed, Cultural Resources, Wildlife, Wetland/Riparian Areas, Forest Health, and Threatened and Endangered Plants

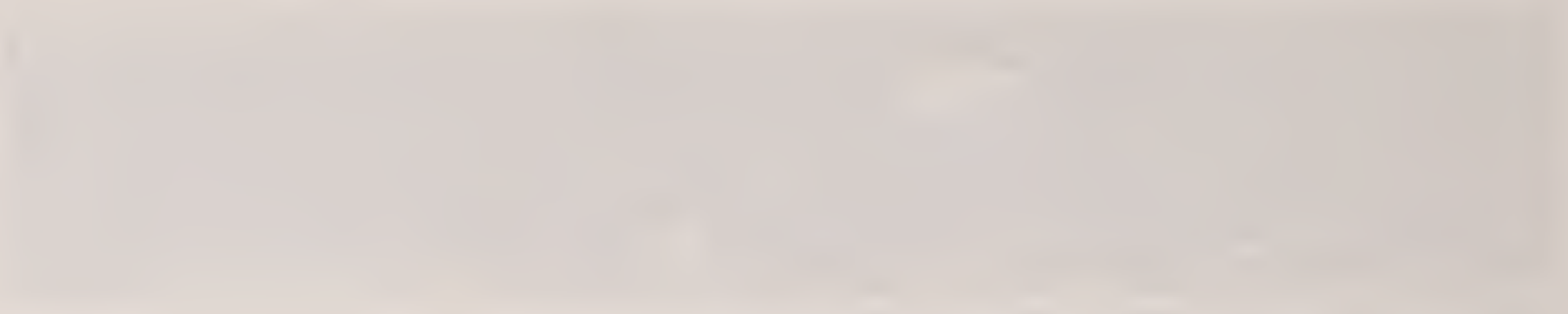
Benefits

Improved resource management, increased opportunity for economic development, better management of recreation activities.

Partners

Federal Agencies, Tribes, Local Government, State Agencies, Non-Government Organizations

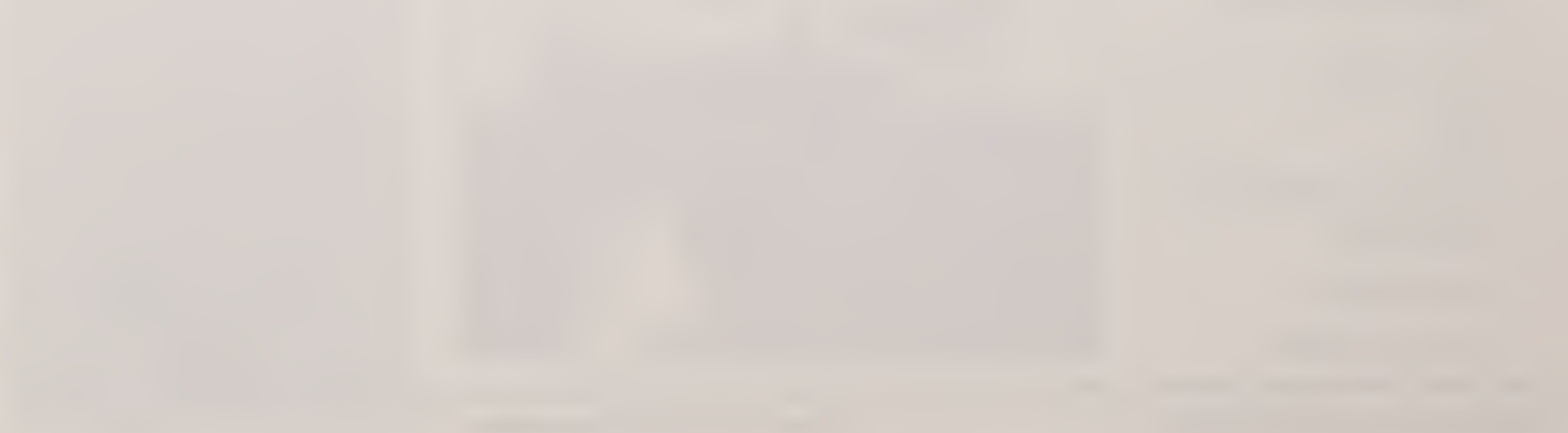




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NM



Socorro Resource Management Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Socorro Resource Management Plan is aging and new issues have arisen such as urban interface, Carbon Dioxide development, and Off Highway Vehicle designations. Management direction needs to be updated through a revised Resource Management Plan.

PROPOSAL: Initiate preparation of a revision of the Socorro Resource Management Plan. The revised plan would provide management direction for the following:

- Off Highway Vehicle Designations/Transportation Planning.
- Special Management Areas/Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.
- Urban Interface.
 - Fire, Wildlife, Cultural (at risk cultural sites), watershed, proliferation of land use applications, mineral material applications.
- Special Status Species.
- Land Tenure Adjustment.
- Native American Issues.
- Noxious Weeds.
- Fuels Management.
 - Prescribed Fire/Fire Use/Fire Control.
- Public Outreach.
- Camino Real, Fort Craig, Datil Well.
- Oil and Gas.
 - Ridgeway CO2 development.
- Water quality.
- Clean Water Act, non-point source pollution, livestock grazing, riparian issues.
- External designation proposals.
 - wilderness additions, proposals for special designations.
- Vegetative uses.
 - wildlife, seed gathering, fire, mechanical treatments, etc.



New Mexico

Congressional District

2nd

Location

Central New Mexico

BLM Office

Socorro Field Office

Project Cost

\$160,000

Key Resources

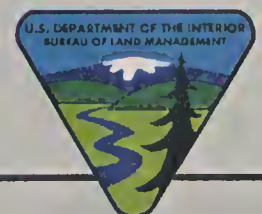
Cultural, Watershed, mineral materials

Benefits

Faster response to applications for resource use and improved management of public land resources.

Partners

N/A



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Rio Puerco Resource Management Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The original Rio Puerco Resource Management Plan was an early version of a Resource Management Plan prepared in the 1980's. Since that time, the surrounding population and use of the public land resources have grown. An amendment would provide for more effective management because the decisions would incorporate changes in laws, regulations, and demands for public use of resources. The decisions would consider population growth, urban interface and public understanding of the availability and accessibility of public land resources.

PROPOSAL: Develop a Rio Puerco Resource Management Plan Amendment to provide for a collaborative resolution of land management issues including:

- Land Ownership Adjustments to provide opportunities for BLM and other land managers and land owners (i.e. tribes and the State) to consolidate ownership for more effective land management and resource protection.
- Wildland Urban Interface to resolve land use and resource protection concerns where urban areas have grown to adjoin and/or effect public land and it's management;
- Transportation and Access to provide adequate public access for use and protection of public lands and resources, this would also address Off Highway Vehicle uses and/or restrictions;
- Special Designations to designate or adjust boundaries for special areas (Areas of Critical Environmental Concerns, etc.) requiring specific management for resource protection while allowing multiple- uses on as many acres as possible consistent with the purposes of the designation.



New Mexico

Congressional District

1st, 2nd, 3rd

Location

Northwestern New Mexico

BLM Office

Albuquerque Field Office

Project Cost

\$900,000

Key Resources

Recreation, Realty, Wildlife, Natural Resources, Watershed

Benefits

Collaborative resolution of land tenure adjustment, wildland urban interface issues, transportation and access, special designations, other resource management issues.

Partners

Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Tribes and Pueblos, County and Local Governments, Other interested groups and individuals



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
530 CHICAGO HALL
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1964

TO
DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN
1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106

FROM
DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN
1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106

RE: [illegible]

[illegible text]

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OR



Andrews/Steens Resource Management Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area Act of 2000 mandated a management plan be written for the Cooperative Management and Protection Area by October 30, 2004. The BLM Burns District faces numerous immediate challenges toward implementation of the Act. Public expectations and scrutiny are high in regard to how the BLM will provide all interests an opportunity to participate in management decisions regarding both resource protection and traditional uses.

PROPOSAL: The BLM would begin a Resource Area wide Resource Management Plan incorporating the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area Act. The new Resource Management Plan would replace the Andrews Management Framework Plan which is nearly 20 years old. This Resource Management Plan would also amend the Three Rivers Resource Management Plan for those lands included in the Cooperative Management and Protection Area and for certain lands outside the Cooperative Management and Protection Area but directly affected by the Cooperative Management and Protection Area.



Oregon

Congressional District

5th

Location

Southeast Oregon

BLM Office

Andrews Field Office

Project Cost

\$200,000

Key Resources

Minerals, Wilderness,
Forage

Benefits

Updated Resource Management Plan in order to address minerals withdrawal, wilderness, and grazing issues on Steens Mountain.

Partners

Harney County, State of Oregon, Federal agencies, and Steens Mountain Advisory Council







Owyhee Wild and Scenic River Inventory/ Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The District Court of Oregon ordered a new plan/environmental impact statement for the Owyhee Wild and Scenic River which would be supported by more quantitative data. The BLM has 4 years to collect the data on the 186 mile river and 2 years to write the plan/environmental impact statement. The time period began in 2000.

PROPOSAL: The BLM would collect data on cultural resources, water resources, riparian resources, wildlife and vegetation. Data would form the foundation to develop a sound quantitative base to support preparation of the Owyhee Wild and Scenic River Resource Management Plan.



Oregon

Congressional District

2nd

Location

Southeastern Oregon

BLM Office

Vail District Office

Project Cost

\$117,000

Key Resources

Water Quality, Fish Habitat, Wildlife, Riparian, Grazing

Benefits

Adequate inventories and assessments will be available for the plan/environmental impact statement.

Partners

N/A





Kanab Resource Management Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The existing land use plans for the Kanab Field Office are very outdated and do not provide guidance for emerging resource issues. The Field Office is currently managed under 3 Management Framework Plans and 1 Resource Management Plan that are 20 years old. The Kanab Field Office boundary has changed because of designation of the Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument in 1996 and is not reflected in the current land use plans. The area is included in past and present litigation involving several issues. A revised plan would help clarify management issues that are, and could be, involved in litigation.

The planning area includes the Upper Sevier, Virgin River (Upper), and Kanab Creek priority subbasins. Adjacent jurisdictions, including Kane County, Kanab City, Zion National Park, Dixie National Forest, Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument, have recently completed, or are in the process of developing current land use or community plans. A Kanab Field Office plan update would provide greater consistency with those plans.

A Kanab Resource Management Plan was started in 1993, but was terminated because of changes in planning direction and the designation of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. Because of the previous start, a good resource data base already exists. It puts Kanab Field Office in an excellent position to initiate a Resource Management Plan.

PROPOSAL: The proposed Resource Management Plan would provide a single land use plan for the Field Office and up-to-date direction for management. The plan would address critical issues of:

- Off Highway Vehicle travel designations.
- Wilderness inventory, water development and conservation.
- Threatened and Endangered Species management.
- Oil and gas leasing.
- Community economic development and expansion.



Utah

Congressional District

3rd

Location

South Central Utah

BLM Office

Kanab Field Office

Project Cost

\$600,000

Key Resources

Recreation, Access, Transportation, Watershed, Special Status Species, Recreation, Livestock Grazing, Oil and Gas Leasing, Wilderness Inventory, Mineral Materials, Visual Resources

Benefits

A new Resource Management Plan will provide a single land use plan for the Field Office and up-to-date guidance for management. A revised plan would help clarify management issues that are, or may be, involved in litigation.

Partners

County government, Local government, State agencies, National Park Service, Forest Service



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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY
AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES
FOR THE YEAR 1900

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1901





San Juan Resource Management Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Significant change has taken place since the San Juan Resource Management Plan was signed in 1991. Impacts to resources have grown as expanding recreation needs compete with other traditional uses of public lands. New data regarding Desert Bighorn sheep and Gunnison Sage Grouse have come to light and protection or intensive management is required. New management challenges, opportunities, and resource conflicts are emerging on issues such as mineral development, new wilderness designations, visual resource management, recreation, and Off Highway Vehicles.

PROPOSAL: Initiate an amended Resource Management Plan. The plan would cover:

- Protection of resources while providing for multiple-uses.
- Inventory and protection of sensitive species.
- Potential for energy development.



Utah

Congressional District

3rd

Location

Southeastern Utah

BLM Office

Monticello Field Office

Project Cost

\$600,000

Key Resources

Visual, Minerals,
Recreation, Wildlife,
Cultural Resources,
Wilderness

Benefits

A contemporary land use plan will address new issues, especially recreation, and provide a sound basis for multiple-use management decisions in southeastern Utah.

Partners

N/A





Great Divide Resource Management Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Great Divide Resource Management Plan was completed in 1990. Evaluations and public input have shown that some resource conditions have changed dramatically in the area since it was completed. The existing plan requires updating to provide a sound basis for future multiple-use management decisions. Resource issues that require additional information and management guidelines include: areas of critical environmental concern; wild and scenic rivers; fluid minerals development including coal bed methane; special status species; air quality; water quality; and management of withdrawn lands.

PROPOSAL: Initiate a Resource Management Plan Amendment that provides management direction for the following issues:

- Wildland/Urban interface.
- Special status species management.
- Off-highway vehicle designations.
- Development of energy minerals and related issues.
- Vegetation management.
- Special Management Designations.
- Opportunities for cooperation, coordination and public participation.
- Restoration of BOR withdrawn lands to BLM jurisdiction.
- Historic Trails Management.
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Review.
- Wild Horse Management.
- Colorado River salinity.



Wyoming

Congressional District

At large

Location

South Central Wyoming

BLM Office

Rawlins Field Office

Project Cost

\$350,000

Key Resources

Special Status Species, Recreation, Energy Minerals, Vegetation, Historic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wild Horse Management, Water Resources

Benefits

Updated and current Resource Management Plan.

Partners

N/A







Pinedale Resource Management Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Pinedale Resource Management Plan was completed in 1988. Evaluations and public input have shown some resource conditions have changed dramatically in the area requiring that the Resource Management Plan be updated to provide a sound basis for future multiple-use management decisions. Resource issues that require additional information and management guidelines include: areas of critical environmental concern, wild and scenic rivers, fluid minerals development including coal bed methane, special status species, air quality, and water quality.



PROPOSAL: Initiate a Resource Management Plan Amendment that provides management direction for the following issues:

- Wildland/Urban interface.
- Special status species management.
- Off-highway vehicle designations.
- Development of energy minerals and related issues.
- Vegetation management.
- Special Management Designations.
- Recreation.
- Opportunities for cooperation, coordination and public participation.
- Colorado River salinity.
- Historic Trails Management.
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Review.
- Big Game Migration Corridors.
- National Scenic Byway.
- County Planning.
- Open Space.

Wyoming

Congressional District
At large

Location
Western Wyoming

BLM Office
Pinedale Field Office

Project Cost
\$200,000

Key Resources

Recreation, Special Status Species, Energy Minerals, Vegetation, Colorado River Salinity, Historic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wildlife, Scenic, Open Space

Benefits

Updated and current Resource Management Plan.

Partners

N/A



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Public Land Opportunities



Community Support

Bureauwide

Revitalization of the Public Land Survey System
and Cadastral Parcel Data

Modernization of the Indian Trust Cadastral Records

Alaska

Alaska Land Transfer Cadastral Survey

Managing Subsistence Uses of Public Lands

Arizona

Metro-Phoenix Energy and Mineral Programs

Phoenix, Arizona-Metropolitan Community Support

Environmentally Responsible Recreation
and Commercial Activities

California

California Central Coast Initiative

Historic Route 66

Eastern States

Meadowood Farm

Idaho

Boise Front Open Space Plan

Public Outreach and Education for Community Support

Montana

Resource Protection for Phillips and Valley Counties

Nevada

Air Quality Management

New Mexico

Mineral Materials Disposal

Urban Growth-Dona Ana County

Oregon

Central Oregon Urban Interface Needs Initiative

Sandy River Conservation Strategy

Utah

2002 Winter Olympics

Southwest Utah Community Needs Initiative

Wyoming

Mountain View Hill Climb Area





Revitalization of the Public Land Survey System and Cadastral Parcel Data

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Land ownership coupled with extensive lands in the public domain required a system for surveying and marking boundaries that has led to the Public Land Survey System (PLSS). This survey system was first employed by the General Land Office (GLO) and is the basis for land ownership boundaries and title information (cadastral) for much of the United States. This cadastral information is fundamental to effective land management actions on both public and private lands. To make the Nation's 200 years of historical survey data usable in a computerized world, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), in cooperation with states, counties, Tribal organizations and other Federal agencies, is developing a digital representation of the PLSS called the Geographic Coordinate Database (GCDB).

The use of GCDB has increased dramatically in recent years and has been adopted as a foundation for automated land records across the West. The Western Governors' Association (WGA) has recognized that "cadastral data are critical for maintaining livable communities, encouraging economic development, and developing the tools that give community leaders the ability to manage both." They also recognize that "GCDB is the best hope of standardizing the PLSS in Western States and its use is strongly endorsed by WGA."

The Western States have identified the need to develop standards and acquire data to support the roles of disaster services agencies, in partnerships, at the Federal, State, county, Tribal and local levels. WGA has recognized that, "Recent wildfire disasters in the West have demonstrated that investment in information technology significantly increases the capacity of local communities to respond in timely, effective ways, but the technical information infrastructure has not been developed to extend this capacity to the regional level."

PROPOSAL: Consistent with the recommendation of the WGA, the BLM, in conjunction with the Western Governors Geographic Information Council (WGGIC) would develop a comprehensive, unified plan to expand, enhance and maintain GCDB across the West. This plan would engage BLM, States, county, local governments, Tribal entities and the private sector in a coordinated effort to standardize land record data/information and provide a solid digital cadastral infrastructure. This effort will be accomplished by:

- Completing a multi-year project plans.
- Collecting data over a 4-6 year period.
- Providing a continuous integration and maintenance phase for a unified cadastral data infrastructure.



Bureauwide

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Maryland, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Wisconsin

Congressional District

Multiple Districts

Location

Nationwide

BLM Office

Multiple Offices

Project Cost

\$15,000,000

Key Resources

Cadastral Survey Records

Benefits

Provides access of land records to citizens, businesses and governments; support disaster services; stimulates and facilitates economic growth; enables more responsive and effective government services; reduces property and title disputes.

Partners

State, Tribal, and Local Governments, Other Federal Agencies, the Private Sector, Western Governors' Association, National Association of Counties, and Western States Land Commissioners



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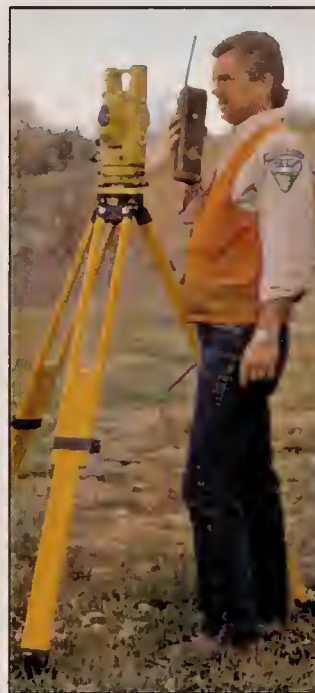
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Modernization of the Indian Trust Cadastral Records

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The United States Government has a unique legal relationship with Native American Tribal governments as set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, court decisions, and Secretarial Orders. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) undertakes activities affecting Native American Tribal rights or trust resources, within a government-to-government relationship with Federally recognized Tribal governments. The BLM assesses the impact of its plans, projects, programs, and activities on Tribal trust resources and assure that Tribal government rights and concerns are considered. The protection of trust lands and resources of Indian people coupled with extensive lands in Indian Reservations requires a system for surveying and marking boundaries that is called the Public Land Survey System (PLSS). This survey system was first employed by the General Land Office (GLO) and is the basis for trust asset management and title (cadastral) information for most of Indian lands. This cadastral (title) information is fundamental to effective land management actions on Indian, public, and private lands. Several issues have surfaced concerning the PLSS on Indian trust lands including:

- Lack of surveys support is resulting in loss of revenue from resource activities such as timber sales, oil and gas leases, and solid mineral sales.
- Need for access to Indian trust cadastral records via electronic technology (Internet).
- Need for development of geographic information systems (GIS) and other modernized information technology spatial data efforts.
- Increasing requests for PLSS information affecting trust assets, and requirements for more accurate, contemporary Indian Trust record systems and land boundary determinations.
- Growing backlog of survey needs for Indian Trust lands.



PROPOSAL: The BLM would:

- Work towards a multi-lateral partnership among Tribal governments, Federal agencies, educational institutions, and the private sector to reduce the survey backlog of Indian trust lands.
- Recruit tribal members for survey/GIS aides.
- Establish basic surveying and GIS courses within local Tribal and community education institutions to perk the interest of potential Tribal surveyors and GIS specialists.
- Use BLM's Student Career Experience Program (STEP) to provide economical incentives to Tribal members interested in obtaining a professional degree in surveying/GIS related studies at a 4-year university.
- Recruit Surveying/GIS equipment and software manufactures and their associations to provide, either through loan or by dedication, a suite of surveying and/or computer equipment for Tribes to be used by Land Surveyors, GIS specialists, and surveying/GIS aides/technicians doing Tribal surveys.

Bureauwide

Congressional District

Multiple Districts

Location

Nationwide

BLM Office

Bureauwide

Project Cost

\$4,000,000

Key Resources

Survey Data and
Land Title Trust Records

Benefits

Protects Indian
sovereignty, trust asset
management, develops
educational job skills,
builds a cadastral
infrastructure, economic
development.

Partners

Bureau of Indian Affairs,
Intertribal GIS Council,
Regional Institutions of
Higher Education, Survey
Equipment and GIS
Vendors, State and Private
Organizations



1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of various factors on the performance of a system. The study is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the system and the factors being investigated. Section 3 presents the experimental design and the results of the experiments. Section 4 discusses the implications of the results and provides conclusions.

The system under investigation is a complex system with many interacting components. The factors being investigated are the input variables that affect the system's performance. The experimental design is based on a factorial design, which allows for the investigation of the main effects and interactions of the factors. The results of the experiments are presented in Table 1.

The results of the experiments show that the system's performance is significantly affected by the input variables. The main effects of the factors are significant, and there are also significant interactions between some of the factors. The implications of these results are discussed in Section 4, and conclusions are provided.



Alaska Land Transfer Cadastral Survey

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The costs for surveying continue to grow and correspondingly the costs associated with PL93-638 contract projects are increasing. Local communities and BLM's other customers rely on these projects which provide employment, local economic benefits and training opportunities for local residents.

PROPOSAL:

- Maintain the survey and 638 contracting schedule for the Alaska Land Transfer Program.
- Development of partnerships to combine all land records into a Geographic Coordinate Data Base/Geographic Information System environment and software improvements to facilitate data collection and integration.
- Address multiple land related issues of collection, integration, maintenance, and distribution of digital geographic data representing legal land information through coordinated efforts that would lead to standardized best practices and land record modernization of a cadastral infrastructure.
- Begin to integrate State Master Title Plats /Survey Records into the Public Lands Survey System and Ownership Database and enhance the collection software to be used by state, local, Tribal and Federal entities as part of the integration.
- Conduct surveys of BLM managed land to facilitate our obligation under Alaska Native Allotment Act, Veterans Allotment Amendment, Alaska Statehood Act and other agencies. The net land would define the final boundaries for BLM Alaska to manage.
- Facilitate the management of land within a Geographic Information System environment.



Alaska

Congressional District

At large

Location

Gulkana River Watershed

BLM Office

Glennallen Field Office

Project Cost

\$3,000,000

Key Resources

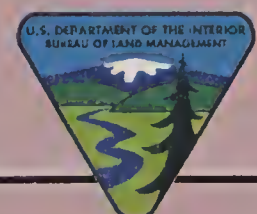
Natural Resources

Benefits

Community support and resource protection.

Partners

State, local, and Tribal governments







Managing Subsistence Uses of Public Lands

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Rural Alaskan communities rely on nearby public lands to provide productive habitat, healthy fish and wildlife populations, and continuing opportunities to hunt and fish for food. Subsistence food production amounts to an estimated 44 million pounds of wildlife and fish per year, averaging 375 pounds per person per year. (These figures refer to production on all Alaska lands, not limited to the 60% of Alaska lands under Federal management.)

The BLM lands are used for subsistence exceed 90 million acres in Alaska, while all Federal lands exceed 200 million acres in Alaska. Under Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), the BLM and four other Federal land management agencies cooperate in conserving resources and managing Federally protected subsistence harvest activities. The legal obligations under Title VIII of ANILCA create unique responsibilities for BLM Alaska. The State Director serves as one of six members of the Federal Subsistence Board, which establishes subsistence hunting and fishing seasons, harvest limits, and gear restrictions for the Federal public lands.

Proposal: The goal of the subsistence work is to conserve healthy fish and wildlife populations on the public lands and to provide a priority for subsistence harvests over other uses. The work is ongoing and includes:

- Monitor fish and wildlife populations and habitat health.
- Monitor subsistence harvest activities on BLM lands, including permit reports and community harvest reports.
- Prepare and reviewing technical analyses of land use permits and regulatory changes.
- Issue Federal subsistence hunting permits and managing hunts.
- Working with Federal subsistence advisory councils.



Alaska

Congressional District

At large

Location

Statewide

BLM Office

Statewide

Project Cost

\$800,000

Key Resources

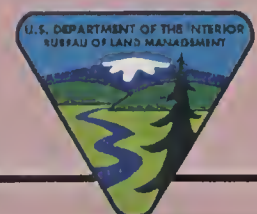
Fisheries

Benefits

Community support and the support for local economies.

Partners

State of Alaska Game and Fish, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service





AZ



Metro-Phoenix Energy and Mineral Programs

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Phoenix Field Office (PFO) encompasses 3.2 million acres of Sonoran Desert in central and southwest Arizona. Approximately 3 million people live in or adjacent to the Field Office area, which spans three Congressional Districts and four counties. The Phoenix Field Office responds to the demands of the urban interface while also providing services to over 50 communities and consulting with 23 Tribal governments. The PFO sits astride major international east-west and north-south transportation corridors greatly affected by North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) commerce.

The Phoenix Field Office will continue to play a significant role in addressing the Nation's present and future energy and telecommunications needs through identified transportation and utility corridors and selected fiber optic routes. NAFTA commerce and the resulting CANAMEX highway would greatly impact Arizona's transportation infrastructure increasing demand for mineral materials.

PROPOSAL: The Phoenix Field Office would focus on addressing the heavy increase in requests from industry and individual customers for land use authorizations and mineral material contracts fueled by the population explosion and associated development needs for schools, parks, and community services. Resources involved include sand and gravel, decorative rock, boulders, and other materials. This would require increased inspections and enforcement in addition to addressing unauthorized activity.

This proposal would enable BLM to provide for more responsible management and allow for the use and development of public land resources for products and services through mineral and land use authorizations. This has the potential to generate increased revenues. Specific actions that would be taken include:

- Issue sale contracts to meet increased public demand for mineral materials. Requests would be issued along with production verification and field inspections to ensure environmental compliance. Unauthorized trespass inspections would also be initiated with appropriate follow-up actions.
- Environmental, safety, reclamation and hazardous material issues would be addressed with more frequent inspections, timely processing of mine plans and diligent compliance efforts in the mineral material law program.



Arizona

Congressional District

3rd, 4th, 6th

Location

Phoenix Field Office

BLM Office

Central and Southwest Arizona

Project Cost

\$950,000

Key Resources

Minerals

Benefits

Mineral production and resource protection.

Partners

State and Local Governmental Agencies







Phoenix, Arizona-Metropolitan Community Support

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Phoenix is one of the fastest growing cities in the nation and it is located in the fastest growing county in the United States. Approximately 3 million people live, work and play in the Phoenix Metropolitan Area. Conservative estimates indicate the area will grow 71 percent by 2025. Thus, the area will have 6 million full-time and winter residents.

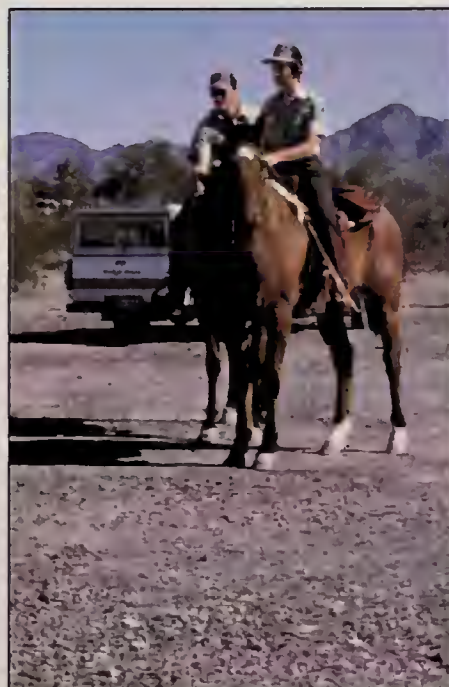
The Phoenix Metropolitan Area is 90 miles wide, covering a 478-square mile area, and is surrounded by approximately 2 million acres of public lands intermingled with State, county, city and private lands. State, county and local governments and private land owners have a vested interest in public land management and must be partners in the management of public lands. Public lands provide critical quality of life resources such as open space, recreation opportunities, construction and landscape mineral materials, highway/transportation corridors, utility corridors, clean water, protection of threatened and endangered species habitat, land for community growth, public demand needs and opportunities for supporting traditional "Western Way of Life" activities such as grazing and mining.

PROPOSAL: The objectives of the proposal are:

- Enhance partnerships and cooperative efforts to provide lands for seamless multiple-use management.
- Improve BLM's contribution to local economies.
- Improve quality of life for Phoenix Metropolitan residents and visitors.
- Implement the Western Governor's Association Partnerships to expand data development and integration of the Public Land Survey Systems and Ownership Database to provide timely and accurate land record information. Existing relationships would be strengthened and new relationships would be fostered by this proposal.

Work would include:

- Processing of water rights.
- Abandoned mine lands clean water plans.
- Grazing leases/permits reviewed.
- Compliance inspections on grazing Allotments.
- Mineral material disposal, inspections, and product verification.
- Lands, timber, mineral, trespass/occupancy cases handled.
- Lease, permits, licenses, and easements processed.
- Rights-of-way processed.
- Recreation and Public Purposes leases and permits issued.
- Recreation site maintenance.
- Mining operations plans, notices, inspections.



Arizona

Congressional District

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th

Location

South Central Arizona

BLM Office

Phoenix Field Office

Project Cost

\$1,250,000

Key Resources

Lands and Reality Management

Benefits

Quality of life and community support.

Partners

Arizona Game, Fish, and Parks, Department of Transportation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service





15



Environmentally Responsible Recreation and Commercial Activities

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Use of the public lands for recreational and commercial purposes has increased rapidly in the Yuma Field Office. Impacts arising from this use include degradation of existing recreation facilities, impacts to natural and cultural resource values, and risks to human safety. An increase in land use authorizations (linear rights-of-way, Recreation and Public Purposes leases, communication sites) has resulted from major population increases in the western United States and Mexico. Of special concern are recreation issues and keeping pace with the demand of local communities for public land use authorizations.

PROPOSAL: The goals of this project are:

- Improve customer service by reducing backlogs and keeping pace with demands for recreational opportunities, new land use authorizations, and commercial use authorizations.
- Protect BLM's investment in existing recreational facilities and improve public safety by performing necessary maintenance, creating new recreational opportunities, increasing law enforcement, and eliminating hazards.
- Reduce or alleviate impacts to natural and cultural resources resulting from increased visitation and use of public lands by performing reclamation of abandoned mine lands.
- Provide partnership opportunities to promote appropriate uses of public lands and resources and enhance existing education and outreach programs.
- Remediate hazardous materials on public lands.
- Support the objectives of the National Historic Preservation Act.
- Issue use authorizations needed for community growth and development.



Arizona

Congressional District

Arizona 2nd, 3rd
California 44th, 52nd

Location

Arizona

BLM Office

Yuma Field Office

Project Cost

\$1,230,000

Key Resources

Recreation, Cultural and
Natural Resources

Benefits

Public facilities and public
safety would be enhanced.

Partners

Southwest Ecotourism
Alliance





CA



California Central Coast Initiative

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Exceptionally rapid population growth and economic development are impacting California's coastal ecosystems. A coastal Mediterranean climate and unusual habitat features result in a high degree of endemism - making coastal California a well documented "hot spot" for endangered species. Californians place a high value on open space and especially coastal areas. As communities expand, the remaining open space becomes more valuable and access to remote BLM lands is more in demand. Land values are exceptionally high making protection of habitat by acquisition difficult. Conversely, high land values mean there is more at stake for a private land owner should endangered species prevent development. Rapid population expansion pressures communities to expand outward - often into the last refugias for endemic and extremely endangered species. Under these pressures, passing up an opportunity or partnership can result in the extinction of a species or irreversible loss of a cultural treasure.

PROPOSAL:

- Stabilize Piedras Blancas lighthouse - Maintain the lighthouse to preserve integrity.
- Prepare and submit National Register nomination packages for Pt. Sal, Los Osos acquisitions, Piedras Blancas lighthouse.
- Collaborate with U.C. Santa Barbara to start back up site recordation at Pt. Sal.
- Implement priority 1 tasks from the Recovery Plan for the Morro shoulderband snail, Morro manzanita, Chorro Creek Bog Thistle, Indian Knob Mountainbalm and Pismo Clarkia.
- Secure primary threatened and endangered species habitat sites in the Los Osos greenbelt.
- Provide open space, recreation opportunities and preserve the diversity of coastal landscapes .
- Secure safe public access to Pt. Sal.
- Secure key open space and public access parcels in the region.
- Secure regionally significant cultural and natural sites.
- Provide interpretive experiences to enhance appreciation of cultural and natural resources of the region and to foster support of conservation programs.
- Develop and implement interpretive programs for Los Osos acquisitions, Piedras Blancas lighthouse, and Pt. Sal.
- Strengthen partnerships and foster a sense of regional community essential for developing and implementing successful long-term solutions that would maintain the quality of life in the region.
- Assist partners and local communities with acquisitions using the land exchange program.
- Cooperatively manage lands with partner; co-patrol lands; provide co mingled facilities, interpretive sites and materials.



California

Congressional District

22nd

Location

Southern California

BLM Office

Bakersfield Field Office

Project Cost

\$8,900,000

Key Resources

Cultural Resources, Lands and Realty Management

Benefits

Quality of life and community support would be enhanced.

Partners

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - U.S. Geological Survey
 Biological Resources Division,
 CA Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife Conservation Boar, CA State Parks-Trust for Public Lands, California Coastal Conservancy, Morro Estuary Greenbelt, Americorps, University of California (Santa Barbara)





Historic Route 66

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Route 66 was the gateway to California during the depression, Patton's training ground, and a romantic highway across the nation. The land next to it has a wealth of evidence of the history that has passed through it. America loves Route 66 and the California Desert has a piece of it that is the equivalent of an uncut gem.

PROPOSAL: This project would preserve and promote tourism of Route 66, an intriguing symbol of the twentieth century. The development of this project would promote the Bureau's effort to collaborate with other Federal, state, county and local agencies as well as private individuals and organizations. The project would provide service to the increasing recreational touring industry and stimulate tourism and economic growth to rural communities. Specific actions that would occur include:

- Production of initial mapping and researching Route 66 historic locations and the features along them.
- Continue the development of the partnership along with the promotional and organizational association to further develop this vision of Route 66 as part of the California vision.
- Cultural and paleontological inventories.
- Outreach and customer service for recreation users.



California

Congressional District

40th

Location

Las Vegas, Nevada,
and Los Angeles
(surrounding cities),
California

BLM Office

Needles Field Office

Project Cost

\$2,000,000

Key Resources

Recreation

Benefits

Recreation, tourism, and
rural economic support.

Partners

Federal, State, and Local
Governmental Agencies



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ES



Meadowwood Farm

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Meadowwood parcel represents an opportunity to acquire and preserve open space in Northern Virginia. Public management per Federal Land Policy and Management Act will assure the principles of multiple-use, sustainability, and public participation are applied. Relevant issues are wildlife habitat conservation and enhancement, mixed use recreational opportunities, collaboration with other land management agencies to enhance visitor experiences, partnership-based environmental education, maintaining unique open space, economic values derive from creating an attraction which extends tourist visitation days in the area.



PROPOSAL:

- Create a showcase for BLM programs and a portal to BLM programs for Eastern audiences.
- Increase adoptions of horses and burros and safer handling of reclaimed horses and burros in the Mid-Atlantic region.
- Preserve the largest remaining open space in the County.
- Generate economic benefits associated with prolonged visitor days in the area.
- Expand habitat protection for bald eagles and herons roosting in the adjoining refuge.
- Engender partnership initiatives for much-needed environmental education/stewardship opportunities for youth audiences in the region.
- Enhance recreational opportunities for physically-challenged populations in the area.
- Enhance visitor experiences through collaboration among the four, public lands management agencies on the Mason Neck peninsula.

Eastern States

Congressional District

8th

Location

Northern Virginia

BLM Office

Eastern States

Project Cost

\$1,385,000

Key Resources

Aquatic, Riparian, Wetlands, Wildlife

Benefits

Open space and resource protection.

Partners

Federal, State, and regional land management agencies. Possible partnerships for shared law enforcement, visitor services, and environmental education.



ID



Boise Front Open Space Plan

ISSUES/CONCERNS: This region is the fourth fastest growing area in the country with the majority of the growth focused immediately in and around Boise. This growth is placing increasing demands on urban interface lands adjacent to the city. A partnership of the City of Boise, Ada County, state agencies and Federal agencies have developed an Open Space plan that establishes a vision for the foothills area of Boise. In this area, BLM lands are home to three rare plants and critical winter range for big game. The public lands provide a major recreation resource for hikers, riders and sightseers. Trail heads are established in North Boise neighborhoods and use in the area occurs daily on a year round basis. Adjacent private lands are being developed at a rapid rate impacting the viewshed, disrupting wildlife corridors and disturbing unique resource values. The City of Boise is actively pursuing funding to attain easements and other assurances that this unique resource remains available to the public. The partners in this effort are looking to BLM to acquire through exchange the larger blocks of land, in particular endowment lands currently owned by the State of Idaho. The State is supportive of this initiative. These parcels provide critical links for trails, wildlife corridors and watershed protection.



PROPOSAL: This proposal involves:

- Land exchange to transfer State endowment lands to BLM management while providing the State lands that meet their mandate to generate revenues for the endowment fund.
- Cadastral surveying to identify and mark land boundaries.

Idaho

Congressional District

1st, 2nd

Location

Boise, Idaho

BLM Office

Lower Snake River District

Project Cost

\$27,000

Key Resources

Lands and Reality,
Recreation, Natural and
Cultural Resources

Benefits

Fulfill BLM's partnership role by exchanging lands that enhance and build on the community vision of maintaining the open and natural viewshed of Boise.

Partners

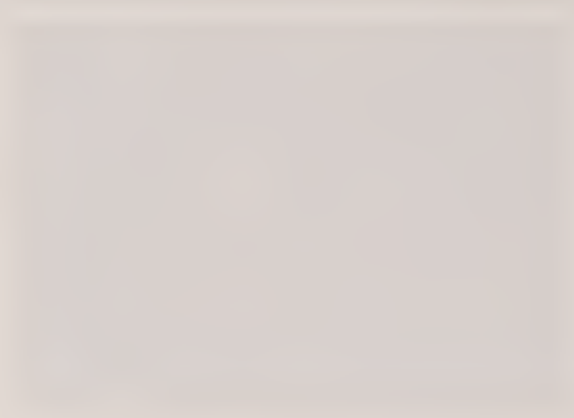
City of Boise, USFS,
Idaho Fish and Game,
Idaho State Lands



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Public Outreach and Education for Community Support

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Interior Columbia Basin Environmental Management Plan found Custer County to be a county with low economic resiliency and dependent on public land uses. Approximately 93 percent of Custer County is comprised of public land. The Thompson Creek Mine has been the largest employer and source of income to the County but due to market prices, the Thompson Creek Mine has downsized to a skeleton crew leaving agriculture as the largest industry. It has become more important than ever to continue the flow of appropriate goods and services from the public lands including livestock grazing authorizations, land disposals for community expansion and mineral material sales.

PROPOSAL:

- Complete Rangeland Health standards and guidelines assessments which impact permit renewals.
- Initiate public outreach and education which is essential to community planning and permit renewal.



Idaho

Congressional District

2nd

Location

Central Idaho

BLM Office

Challis Field Office

Project Cost

\$85,000

Key Resources

Livestock Habitat,
Mineral Materials,
and Reality

Benefits

Improved grazing
management, land
for community public
purposes and mineral
material sales.

Partners

U.S. Forest Service,
National Resource
Conservation Service



MT



Resource Protection of Phillips and Valley Counties

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The need for protection of the resources in Phillips and Valley counties is an integral part of maintaining our public land resources for future generations. The designation of the Missouri River National Monument and the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition will potentially increase the visitors to this area dramatically. The increase in visitors will potentially increase the need for education, compliance, public land visitor assistance, and the potential for an increase in search and rescue operations.

PROPOSAL:

- Increase patrol and training to provide public land visitor safety, as well as educating the members of the community to the dangers of these clandestine labs and disposal sites.
- Increase education, patrol, maintenance and compliance of public land rules and regulations.
- The Little Rockies have several major timber sales currently scheduled. The conifer forest has recently been diagnosed in several areas with a pine beetle infestation requiring the removal of the infested trees. This commercial activity would require an increase in patrol around the operations.
- Provide additional signing and interpretation of travel restrictions as needed in the wilderness study areas.
- Develop recreation maps and fund additional recreation planner assistance.
- Protect cultural resources.



Montana

Congressional District

At large

Location

North Central Montana

BLM Office

Glasgow Field Station

Project Cost

\$115,000

Key Resources

Cultural, Recreation,
Law Enforcement

Benefits

Public safety,
resource protection, and
customer service.

Partners

Federal, State, and Local
Governmental Agencies





NV



Air Quality Management

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Las Vegas Resource Management Plan has undergone intense legal challenges over the past three years regarding its Clean Air Act review adequacy. The BLM must also comply with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) on those Federal actions which raise potentially important issues with Air Quality such as smoke management and energy and mineral production. Without the concurrent compliance with Air Quality Regulations, future planning amendments could be undermined.



The BLM must comply with Clean Air Act regulations as adopted by the Environmental Protection Agency and delegated to municipal entities. The Media, County Regulator and County Commission attention has been given to BLM's responsibilities to meet new air quality regulations adopted by Clark County in January, 2001. The regulations relate to abatement of fugitive dust (PM 10). The public lands are all ready closed to Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) use within the non-attainment area (Hydrographic Basin 21) particularly those disposal parcels within the Las Vegas Valley. To come into compliance with the regulations, the Las Vegas Field Office BLM (LVFO) must effectively deter OHV use on public lands. In order to do this, LVFO must increase signing, fencing, and law enforcement of the 1998 OHV Closure for the Las Vegas Valley. Additionally, application of dust palliatives may be needed.

PROPOSAL:

- Evaluate county soil erodibility satellite imagery overlain by unpaved roads and vacant public lands.
- Model smoke for NEPA analysis for management of ignited fires.
- Contract palliative treatment, fencing, signing and public information campaign.
- Address OHV closures.
- Apply dust treatments in Red Rocks National Conservation Area.
- Purchase information technology software, dust and smoke monitoring and dust abatement equipment.

Nevada

Congressional District

1st

Location

Southern Nevada

BLM Office

Las Vegas Field Office

Project Cost

\$320,000

Key Resources

Air Quality

Benefits

Cleaner air, and improved air quality.

Partners

N/A



C

C

C

NM

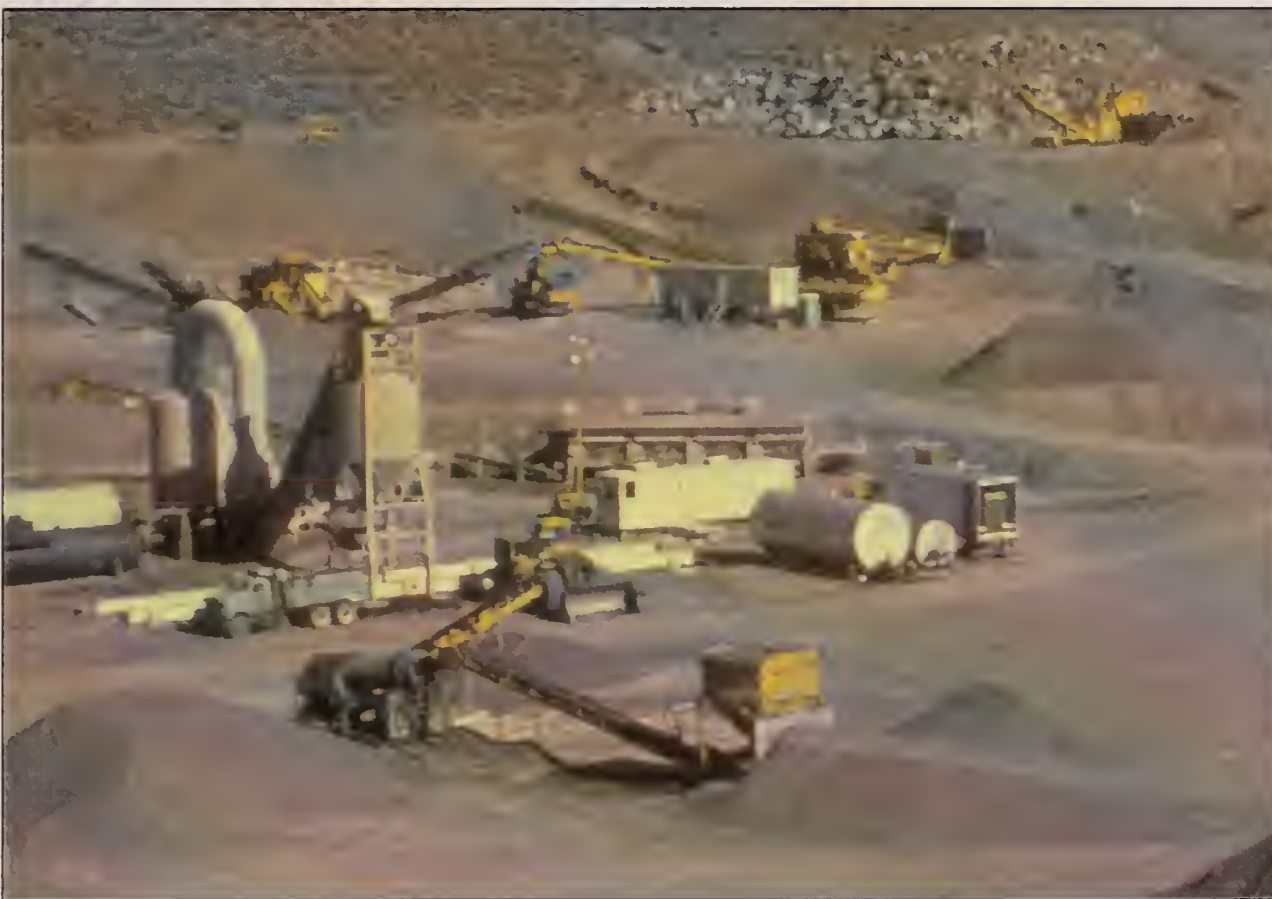


Mineral Materials Disposal

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Mineral Materials are needed to support the needs of the growing city of Las Cruces and the surrounding communities. Additional demands are being placed for environmental assessments and the processing of permits in order to satisfy this public demand for mineral materials in a way that allows for regulated development of these mineral resources on public lands.

PROPOSAL:

- Coordinate and process permits for the high demand for mineral materials.



New Mexico

Congressional District

2nd

Location

South Central New Mexico

BLM Office

Las Cruces Field Office

Project Cost

\$100,000

Key Resources

Minerals

Benefits

Community support for road construction projects.

Partners

New Mexico State Highway Department, Federal Highway Administration



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Urban Growth-Dona Ana County

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Dona Ana County is one of the fastest growing counties in the West. The county's proximity to the major metropolitan areas of Juarez, Mexico and El Paso, Texas has resulted in exploding growth in the County. The County is unique in that there is over 30,000 acres of extremely high valued public land directly in the path of future development. As a result, new rights-of-way (ROW), Recreation and Public Purpose Act (R&PP) and other special use applications are being filed. Public lands in the Las Cruces Field Office are also increasingly targeted to accomplish State and National land exchange objectives. Within Dona Ana county, protection of prime recreation lands is a top priority.



Power companies from California have targeted Southern New Mexico for new power plant construction. Three new power plants are currently in the planning stages. The BLM also expects tremendous growth in fiber optics with a commensurate increase in public land ROW applications. With the flood of new applications additional capability could be used to accomplish needed permitting in a timely fashion. Processing times are approaching six months on routine applications with complex permits taking one to two years.

PROPOSAL:

- Process ROW and R&PP applications for major community expansion initiatives such as power plants and fiber optics projects more timely.
- Complete land exchanges to meet State and National objectives.
- Work with the local community to plan for and manage intense urban growth pressures.
- Process communication site ROWs.
- Develop communication site management plans for major sites to allow for efficient siting of new ROWs.

New Mexico

Congressional District

2nd

Location

South Central New Mexico

BLM Office

Las Cruces Field Office

Project Cost

\$175,000

Key Resources

Reality

Benefits

Issue rights-of-way in order to assist community growth and planning.

Partners

N/A





OR



Central Oregon Urban Interface Needs Initiative

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The population growth in Central Oregon counties, cities and rural areas is creating increasing demands on the BLM to process land exchange proposals; process rights-of-way (ROW) and Recreation and Public Purpose a (R&PP) applications; to respond to social impacts such as dumping, trespass and timber theft; and to adequately and safely manage recreation on urban open space lands.



The area's rapid growth is also placing increasing demands on public land resources. These resources include several sensitive plant species, bull trout, sage grouse, lynx, and deer winter range within the urban interface area. These demands have resulted in the Millican Valley lawsuit, which has closed or restricted use on public lands in the urban interface. The lawsuit includes a legal requirement that the BLM provide a more comprehensive and complete planning process throughout the urban interface, fully addressing cumulative impacts.

PROPOSAL:

- Process additional ROW and R&PP applications to meet growing county and city needs.
- Increase educational, outreach and interpretive efforts such as increased emphasis on web site.
- Increase use of Leave No Trace and Tread-Lightly concepts, and development of signs, brochures and other materials.
- Manuscript lands layers with new or updated information regarding ROW, withdrawals, land status.
- Provide additional BLM Law Enforcement capability and support to local law enforcement agencies.
- Clean-up of concentrated dumping areas with approximately 150-200 separate dump sites in each.
- Plan, design, and maintain upgrades to existing facilities.
- Accomplish additional road and trail work.

Oregon

Congressional District

2nd

Location

Central Oregon

BLM Office

Prineville District and Deschutes Resource Area

Project Cost

\$571,000

Key Resources

Planning, Recreation, Law Enforcement

Benefits

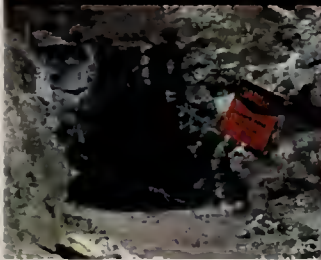
Customer service, public safety, and resource protection.

Partners

The Central Oregon Regional Community Solutions Team (under Governor's Livability Initiative and formed by Federal, state and local agencies), Deschutes County Oregon Military Department USDA Forest Service and Oregon Parks and Recreation







Sandy River Conservation Strategy

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The following issues are typical for a fast-growing urban interface area with scattered public lands—encroaching development, habitat loss, degradation of water quality, increasing recreation demands, illegal activities, hazardous waste dumping, riparian and wetlands loss, and conflicts with special status species protection. In addition, the Sandy River Watershed reflects all of the key issues facing the Northwest @ livability, urban growth, water quality, recreation, threatened and endangered species, salmon, open space and habitat encroachment. The BLM is directly responsible for the management of over 20 miles of the lower Sandy and Salmon Wild and Scenic Rivers within the watershed.

PROPOSAL:

- Development and formalization of existing and new partnerships to identify and conduct restoration, information and education, resource and open space protection, habitat enhancement/restoration; noxious weed control; water quality monitoring; data/GIS inventories and assessments; adaptive forestry demonstration projects; and numerous other projects.
- Support development and implementation of a watershed conservation strategy.
- Develop and implement a central resource data base which emphasizes BLM, Forest Service and state GIS capabilities.
- Embark on a partnership with other local, state and Forest Service recreation providers to create, maintain and manage high quality recreation opportunities.
- Actively seek other public and private sector funding to accomplish the goals of the Sandy strategy.



Oregon

Congressional District

3rd, 5th

Location

Western Oregon

BLM Office

Cascade Field Office

Project Cost

\$200,000

Key Resources

Wildlife, Riparian, Recreation

Benefits

Watershed restoration.

Partners

State of Oregon, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, Sandy Watershed Council, U.S. Forest Service, The Nature Conservancy, Metro Parks, Clackamas County Parks and Recreation







2002 Winter Olympics

ISSUES/CONCERNS: In February 2002, the eyes of the world will be on the United States, host of the 2002 Winter Olympics. Utah is expecting to receive 1.5 million additional visitors in the years prior to and immediately after the 2002 Olympics and Para-Olympics. The BLM needs to be prepared for potential increased visitation in order to provide a safe experience and at the same time protect the public land resources. The BLM should also use this time in the global spotlight to tell its story, to cultivate an appreciation for public lands, and to assure that visitors are exposed to a stewardship ethic before visiting public lands. The BLM needs to capitalize on the unparalleled outreach opportunity, be prepared to welcome the public's increased interest, and expand their appreciation for the public lands.

PROPOSAL:

The BLM would:

- Process 450 film permit applications in the six months leading up to the Olympic events.
- Increase public safety program and law enforcement.
- Develop public information and educational materials.



Utah

Congressional District

1st, 3rd

Location

Utah

BLM Office

All Utah BLM Field Offices

Project Cost

\$216,000

Key Resources

Public Affairs, Law Enforcement, Recreation, Lands and Reality

Benefits

Provide for a public safety and information program and protect the public land.

Partners

America's Public Lands, Visitor Information Coalition Inc., Natural Resources Coordinating, National Park Service, United States Forest Service, State and Local agencies, and various volunteer groups





Southwest Utah Community Needs Initiative

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Population expansion and increased use of public lands in and around St. George, Utah is placing increasing demands on BLM. Demands are increasing for commercial and competitive Special Recreation Permits as well as many dispersed recreation opportunities. There has been damage to riparian zones, critical habitats, community watersheds, two Wilderness Study Areas (WSA), and several Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) resulting from Off Highway Vehicle use.

The BLM is also experiencing a continued increase in rights-of-ways (RW), recreation and public purpose (R&PP), and land tenure adjustments requests and applications as the region increasingly depends on BLM to accommodate growth and expansion. Current plans in Washington County anticipate additional applications for major utility lines and upgrades, transportation corridors, municipal water pipelines, communication facilities, recreation areas, and developments associated with the planned replacement airport on the outskirts of St. George. Land transactions in support of the Washington County Habitat Conservation Plan, Virgin River Management Plan, and community expansion continue to place increased demands on the Field Office.

Demands for mineral materials to provide sand, fill, gravel, and decorative stone for local contractors, businesses, municipalities, and homeowners are increasing significantly. Since 1999, the St. George Field Office has been forced to close 7 material sites due to resource depletion, resource or user conflicts, and land disposals on the urban interface. Replacement sites are needed for infrastructure maintenance and community developments.

PROPOSAL: The BLM would:

- Process additional rights-of-way, R&PP and other use authorizations.
- Draft Recreation Activity Plans.
- Issue special recreation permits for commercial and organized groups.
- Maintain recreation sites.
- Trail construction.
- Evaluate and monitor recreation, wilderness, and wilderness study areas.
- Provide outreach and public information materials.
- Facilitate mineral material disposals, mineral material inspections and production verification.
- Provide increased public safety and law enforcement.
- Provide outreach and customer services for commercial activities.
- Conduct shrub and grassland vegetation treatments applied.
- Determine the validity of mining claims.
- Respond to lands, timber, and mineral trespasses.
- Ensure that hazardous materials risk sites are identified, responded to, or remediated.
- Facilitate non-energy post-lease actions.



Utah

Congressional District

1st

Location

Southwest Utah and
Northeast Arizona

BLM Office

St. George Field Office

Project Cost

\$575,000

Key Resources

Public Affairs, Hazardous
Materials, Recreation,
Land and Reality

Benefits

Provide infrastructure and
resources to support
community growth.

Partners

State, Local, and Federal
Agencies, and Private
Landowners



4. The fourth part of the document discusses the consequences of failing to comply with the record-keeping requirements. It states that any individual or organization that fails to comply with these requirements may be subject to fines and penalties.

Mountain View Hill Climb Area

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Mountain View Hill Climb Area is entirely on public land. It has been used as an Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) use area for the last several years. Its use is growing and as a result, management actions are needed to provide a safe, secure area for the public.

PROPOSAL:

- Provide a useable road and parking lot area.
- Install signs.
- Install fences.
- Construct erosion control structures.
- Provide additional law enforcement patrol on a regular basis.



Wyoming

Congressional District

At large

Location

Western Wyoming

BLM Office

Kemmerer Field Office

Project Cost

\$125,000

Key Resources

Law Enforcement,
Construction

Benefits

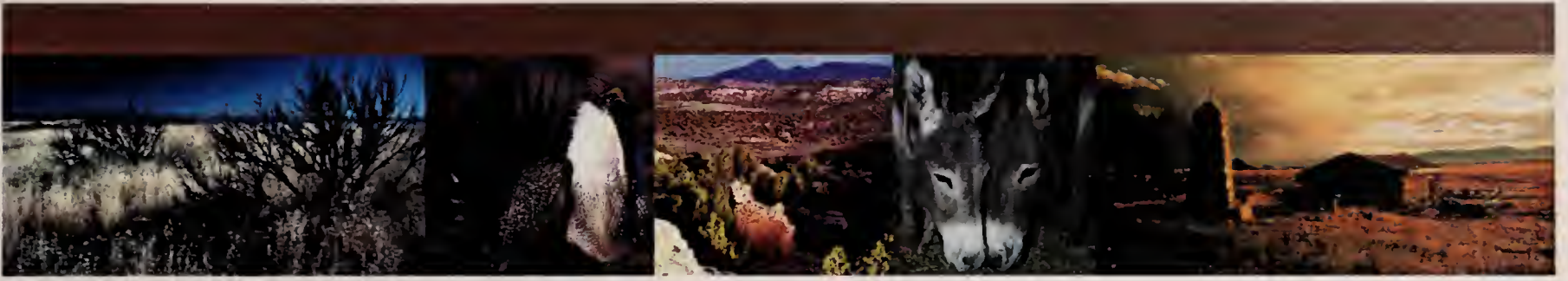
Improved safety
for public recreation.

Partners

N/A



Public Land Opportunities



Resource Protection

Alaska

Yukon River Watershed Protection

Coldfoot Archaeological Site Stabilization

Arizona

Big Bend Concession Leaking Underground Storage Tank Remediation

Swansea Townsite Protection and Stabilization

California

North East California/North West Nevada Sagebrush Steppe Habitat and Sage Grouse Recovery

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Inventory

Colorado

Henson Creek Abandoned Mine Land Watershed Project

Maybell Uranium Reclamation

Blanca Wetlands Operations and Maintenance

Cannonball Pueblo Preservation,
Canyons of the Ancients National Monument

Idaho

Restoration of Watersheds through
Integrated Weed Management Strategies

White Knobs Mining District Restoration/Interpretation

Montana

Beaverhead River Acquisition Project Implementation

Historic Homesteads and Administrative Sites

Nevada

Humboldt Basin Watershed Restoration

Pony Express National Historical Trail Cultural Tourism

New Mexico

San Juan Basin Oil and Gas Watershed Assessment

Chacoan Outlier Management and Protection

Oregon

North Fork John Day Resource Protection

McLoughlin Canyon Rural Historic Landscape Protection

Utah

Upper Sevier River Sub-basin Restoration

Virgin River Basin Watershed Restoration

Grand Gulch National Register District and Cedar Mesa Special
Cultural Management Area

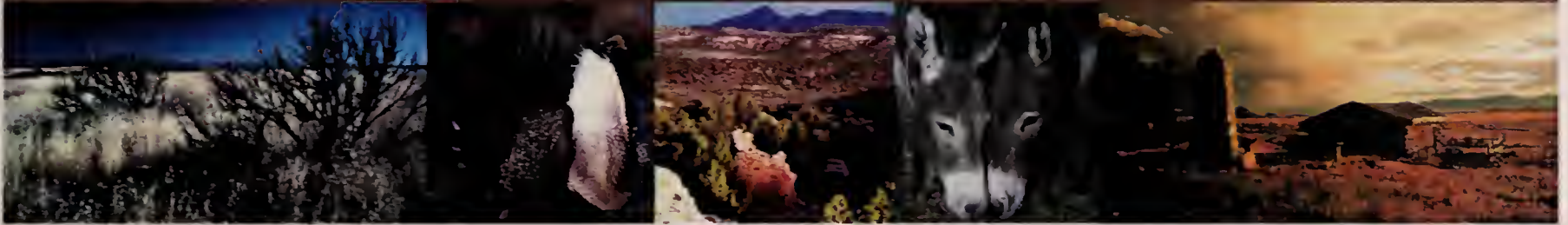
Wyoming

Abandoned Mine Land Hazard Reduction Wind River Basin

Big Horn Watershed Restoration

Big Horn Basin Paleontological Protection Initiative





Yukon River Watershed Protection

ISSUES/CONCERNS: There are approximately 40 villages, with a total population of 11,000 people, located along the Yukon River. Residents of these villages are dependent on fish and wildlife for their livelihood. The Yukon River watersheds have been degraded by a variety of land use activities.

Clear Creek is a particularly valuable tributary of the Yukon River. It produces, on average, about 5 percent of the Yukon River summer-run chum salmon, an important subsistence commodity for local villages. Clear Creek was designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) in 1986 because of its high value salmon spawning habitat.

PROPOSAL:

- Develop an Off Highway Vehicle management plan in order to reduce impacts and be in compliance with land use plans
- Maintain the 17.5 mile long road in White Mountains National Recreation Area.
- Inventory and monitor noxious and invasive plants, beginning in the Steese National Conservation Area.
- Support the Subsistence Program by completing land cover mapping for entire Dalton Highway Corridor within the Yukon Basin.
- Develop long-term trend data on moose and caribou.
- Determine critical habitat use by Dall sheep in two ACECs.
- Manage and coordinate fisheries harvest management.



Alaska

Congressional District

At large

Location

Northern Alaska

BLM Office

Northern Field Office

Project Cost

\$700,000

Key Resources

Hazardous Materials, Recreation, Weeds, Riparian, Aquatic Resources

Benefits

Improve watershed protection and Alaska subsistence program.

Partners

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ducks Unlimited, National Park Service, Alaska Department of Fish and Game; Volunteer, Boy Scouts of America, Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) Organizations, and Trail Users





Coldfoot Archaeological Site Stabilization

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The old gold mining town site of Coldfoot is a significant part of historic mining occupation in the Central Brooks Range of Alaska. Founded in 1899, the site was the principal economic, social, and political center of the Koyukuk Mining District from about 1899-1910, although continuous occupation of the site occurred through the 1920's. The site consists of at least 30 archaeological features including cabin foundations, outhouse pits, and refuse pits. The BLM is seeking concurrence from the Alaskan State History and Archaeology Office on the eligibility of this site to the National Register of Historic Places.



The site is interpreted by the Department of Interior Interagency Visitor Center located about one mile away from Coldfoot. This results in current active visitation by tourists in the area.

Archaeology of the Dalton Highway is of vital interest to the people who travel it. Up to two dozen people visit this resource each day in the summer. Active historical and archaeological research at the Coldfoot site has been on-going since 1994. At present sixteen archaeological features have been excavated.

The site is being damaged by erosion caused by the Koyukuk River. Since 1998, the river bank has eroded an additional 100 feet, moving closer to the main concentration of the site. Based on 1995 measurements, it is estimated that 15,000 sq. ft. of this site has been eroded. Further damage will impact the integrity of the resource and depreciate its value to history, science, interpretation, and the local community.

PROPOSAL: Protect and stabilize the site in regard to the erosion and damage being caused by the Middle Fork of the Koyukuk River. This would result in the preservation of the site and the knowledge it contains for the future generations of visitors and researchers.

Alaska

Congressional District

At large

Location

Northern Alaska

BLM Office

Northern Field Office

Project Cost

\$320,000

Key Resources

Cultural, Paleontology

Benefits

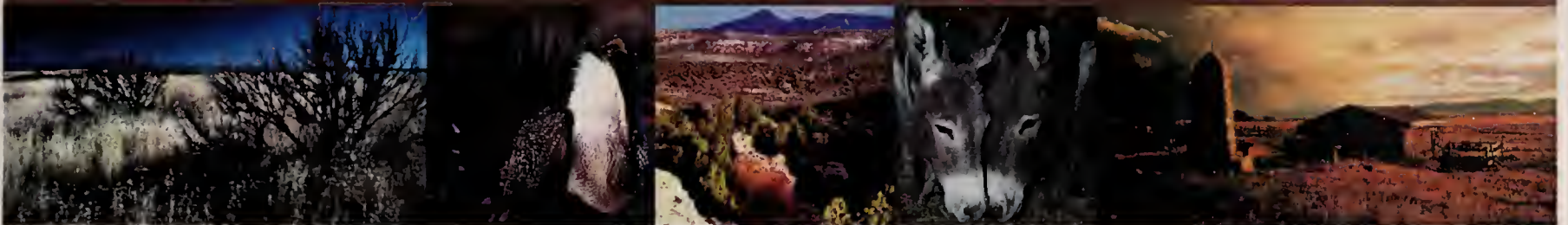
Protection of a significant historic site.

Partners

State of Alaska,
Federal Agencies



AZ



Big Bend Concession Leaking Underground Storage Tank Remediation

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Big Bend Concession is on the California side of the Colorado River and is situated on lands managed by the Lake Havasu Field Office, Arizona. The concession operates a campsite and refueling station for motor boats on the Colorado River. Gasoline leaks were detected in the soils and groundwater from leaking fuel storage tanks and plumbing to the fuel pumps, as well as, in the Colorado River. Although the leaking tanks and plumbing have been removed and replaced with above-ground tanks, the groundwater and soil still exhibit contamination. Additionally, soil which was stockpiled offsite still shows signs of contamination. The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region is involved in the remediation and holds BLM as the responsible party. The BLM has a potentially responsible party identified; however, the State of California is anxious to begin remediation as quickly as possible. To date, five monitoring wells have been drilled and the State is suggesting at least two more be drilled.

PROPOSAL: The BLM would conduct additional sampling and testing at the site to determine the nature, extent and severity of the contamination.



Arizona

Congressional District

California 40th

Location

Southeast California

BLM Office

Lake Havasu Field Office

Project Cost

\$240,000

Key Resources

Hazardous Materials

Benefits

Improved water quality and recreation.

Partners

N/A





Swansea Townsite Protection and Stabilization

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Swansea Historic District was first determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. The remaining historic structures and landscape represent the evolution and development of one of Arizona's early copper mining camps spanning the late Territorial and early statehood period. The history of Swansea reflects a critical transition period in the western mining industry as the industry responded to new challenges. The challenges were associated with the need to generate substantial amounts of capital, a changing labor-management environment, and new technologies and processes critical to the development of the West's abundant but low-grade copper ores.

Swansea's industrial and residential buildings are rapidly losing structural integrity which poses a threat both to the buildings as a physical component of the historic landscape, and a threat to the public's safety. For example, the west wall of the brick dust chamber fell in a windstorm in 1993. Additionally, the North wall of this building, a prominent landmark, is the only standing structure representing the industrial complex.

The Swansea Historic District site is open and used by the public all year long. The county maintains the roads to Swansea, an easy 45 minute drive from the state highway. During the winter visitor season, October to May, thousands of people explore Swansea. The vehicle counters and visitor registers indicate that up to three thousand people a month may visit the site during the peak months of February and March.

PROPOSAL:

- Assess the structural condition of the site and engineer the stabilization needs for all standing wall structures that have not been evaluated.
- Prioritize the project work based on both the threat to public safety and the structure's contribution to the historic integrity of the historic landscape.
- Construct compatible barriers or fences that would allow the public to explore the site, maintain the sense of the historic setting but protect both the resource and the public .
- Initiate stabilization work on those structures that have not been stabilized at all.
- Construct brick support walls on the dust chamber.



Arizona

Congressional District

3rd

Location

Western Arizona

BLM Office

Lake Havasu Field Office

Project Cost

\$126,000

Key Resources

Cultural Resources

Benefits

Stabilization and improved public safety at a historic site eligible for the national register of historic places.

Partners

N/A





CA



North East California/North West Nevada Sagebrush Steppe Habitat and Sage Grouse Recovery

ISSUES/CONCERNS: In Northeastern and Central California, and Northwestern Nevada, an unprecedented amount of sagebrush steppe habitat has been lost, altered, or fragmented by: extensive construction of major and secondary roads; water diversions; land treatment; pinyon and juniper expansion; increased wildfire regimes; and increased recreational pressures. This loss of habitat has resulted in declining populations of sagebrush dependent species, including the greater sage grouse which is a special status species. Both the Gunnison sage grouse and the Washington population of the western sage grouse are classified as candidates under the Endangered Species Act. The BLM, California Department of Fish and Game, Nevada Division of Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and USDA Forest Service have begun a coordinated approach to completing conservation agreements.

PROPOSAL: In order to prioritize, plan, and implement appropriate habitat protection and improvement projects, the existing conditions and key sage grouse use areas must be identified. Specifically, under this proposal, the BLM would:



- Expand the research currently being conducted by Oregon State University on the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge to include adjacent BLM managed public lands in order to examine the effects of grazing.
- Update potential vegetation descriptions within the Surprise Valley/Home Camp Unit by expanding the soil survey and conducting Ecological Site Inventories.
- Map and inventory existing vegetation to collect habitat quality components for key wildlife species.
- Identify priority areas and initiate sage grouse habitat improvement project planning and implementation within the priority areas.
- Complete California and Nevada Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystem and Sage Grouse Recovery Conservation Plans.

California and Nevada

Congressional District

California 2nd, 4th, 40th
Nevada 1st and 2nd

Location

Eastern California,
Western Nevada

BLM Office

Surprise, Bishop, and
Eagle Lake Field Offices

Project Cost

\$1,000,000

Key Resources

Range, Wildlife, Weeds,
Recreation, Soils

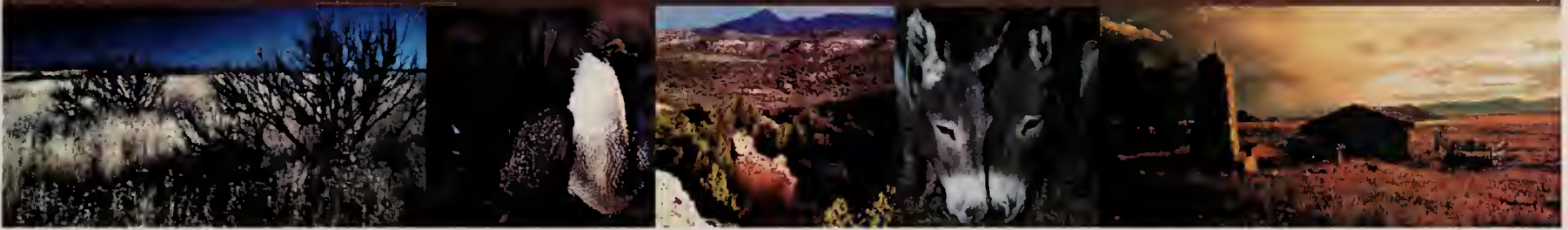
Benefits

Habitat restoration and special
status species protection.

Partners

U.S. Forest Service,
Modoc/Washoe Experimental
Program, Oregon State
University, Natural Resource
Conservation Service, California
Cattleman's Association,
California Native Plant Society
and the Los Angeles Department
of Water and Power





Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Inventory

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The San Bernardino County Museum has curated artifacts collected from public lands managed by the Barstow and Palm Springs Field Offices since the 1960's. These collections are important to the prehistory of the local area. They contain mortuary materials, and human remains which have been identified by individual Tribes as being important to their heritage. The Tribes would like BLM to inventory all items in the collections so that they may request the transfer and return of all artifacts. Adequate records of the collections do not exist.

PROPOSAL: The objectives of this proposal are to inventory and catalogue the archeological collections. Specific action that would be completed include:

- Prepare the collections for transfer and determine if artifacts are missing or have been loaned to individuals or museums.
- Information pertaining to the number of artifacts, descriptions, and the association with human cultural remains would be catalogued and boxed in archival storage containers.
- Appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes would receive the catalogued information.



California

Congressional District

3rd

Location

Southern California

BLM Office

Barstow and Palm Springs
Field Offices

Project Cost

\$22,000

Key Resources

Cultural Resources

Benefits

Cultural resource
protection and tribal
relations.

Partners

San Bernardino
County Museum



CO



Henson Creek Abandoned Mine Land Watershed Project

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Abandoned mines on public lands are threatening the Henson Creek Watershed and posing public health and safety concerns. The BLM manages 60 percent of the entire watershed including most land along the main stem of Henson Creek; National Forest lands are 34 percent, and private lands account for 6 percent of the watershed.

The Ute-Ulay is a large mine and mill complex involving mixed public and private ownership. The primary concern is possible catastrophic failure of old decaying cribbing which retains tailings from Henson Creek and Lake City's drinking water supply. The mine also contributes significant amounts of acid drainage to the watershed. The Henson Creek drainage is part of the Alpine Loop Back Country Byway and is visited by hundreds of thousands of people every year. Open shafts and tunnels also pose a threat to public safety. Special species of concern include Southwest river otter, boreal toad, and the Uncompahgre fritillary.

PROPOSAL:

- Restore water quality and remediate environmental and physical abandoned mine hazards.



Colorado

Congressional District

3rd

Location

Western Colorado

BLM Office

Gunnison Field Office

Project Cost

\$1,030,000

Key Resources

Hazardous Materials,
Hydrology

Benefits

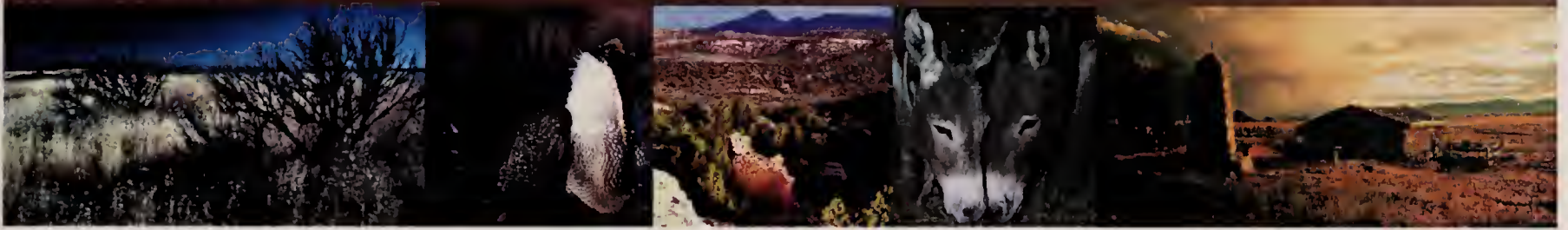
Public safety and
hazardous materials
clean up.

Partners

Colorado Division of
Minerals and Geology







Maybell Uranium Reclamation

ISSUES/CONCERNS: There are abandoned hazardous open pit mine exposures that have resulted from historic uranium mining activities. These pits are extremely hazardous to hunters and Off Highway Vehicle. In addition there are radiation hazards from low grade ores and mine waste remaining at the mines.

PROPOSAL:

- Inspect and analyze safety issues and hazardous materials
- Sample and analyze radioactive mine wastes
- Prepare detailed topographic maps and remediation design
- Estimate of earthmoving and revegetation costs, and analysis of remediation alternatives



Colorado

Congressional District

3rd

Location

Northwest Colorado

BLM Office

Little Snake Field Office

Project Cost

\$200,000

Key Resources

Geology

Benefits

Improve public safety by cleaning up open pit mines.

Partners

Department of Energy, Colorado Division of Minerals and Geology, and Umetco







Blanca Wetlands Operations and Maintenance

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The San Luis Valley in South Central Colorado is the most important waterfowl and waterbird production area in Colorado and the southern most major waterfowl production area in the Central Flyway. The Blanca Wetlands are located within the San Luis Valley. As a result of restoration efforts, there are approximately 1,400 acres of playa habitat 1,000 acres of fresh marsh, 1,000 acres of salt marsh, 80 acres of fish ponds, and 1,400 acres of wet meadow within the area.

The Blanca Wetlands provides habitat for nationally significant numbers of shorebirds, such as the Baird's sandpiper. Additionally, the Wetlands has been identified by the Colorado Division of Wildlife as a key wetland production area necessary for the initial recovery of the San Luis Valley nesting waterbird and amphibian populations.

Federally threatened and endangered species using the area include whooping cranes, western snowy plover, and bald eagles. The formerly listed peregrine falcon also hunts within the area. There are also sensitive species found within the area, including white-faced ibis, many-stemmed spider flower, Rio Grande chub, and white pelican.

In addition to management concerns regarding special status species, noxious weed infestations have become a management issue. Species such as white-top, Russian thistle, and Russian olive trees are problems.



PROPOSAL:

- Monitor terrestrial habitat including the uplands within the area for weeds, birds, and overall vegetative condition:
- Maintain the 60 acres of fish ponds with applications for weed control and stocking of grass carp and trout.
- Evaluate the objectives for the 4,759 acres of aquatic habitat.
- Maintain the water control structures, including culverts, siphon tubes, drop structures, board structures, dikes, and roads.
- Monitor threatened and endangered species and sensitive species

Colorado

Congressional District

3rd

Location

Southern Colorado

BLM Office

La Jara Field Office

Project Cost

\$50,000

Key Resources

Wildlife, Fisheries,
Threatened and
Endangered Species

Benefits

Habitat restoration for
special status fish species.

Partners

Ducks Unlimited, Colorado
Division of Wildlife,
National Fish, and Wildlife
Foundation, Bureau of
Reclamation, San Luis
Valley Wetland
Focus Group



Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive overview of the project's objectives, scope, and timeline. The project aims to develop a new software application that will streamline the workflow of our department. The scope of the project includes the design, development, testing, and deployment of the application. The timeline for the project is estimated to be 12 weeks, starting from the beginning of the month and ending by the end of the month.

The project is divided into several phases, each with its own set of tasks and deliverables. The first phase is the initial planning and analysis, which involves gathering requirements and defining the project's goals. The second phase is the design and development, which involves creating the software architecture and coding the application. The third phase is the testing and deployment, which involves verifying the application's functionality and releasing it to the users. The final phase is the maintenance and support, which involves monitoring the application's performance and addressing any issues that arise.

The project team consists of several members, each with their own area of expertise. The team leader is responsible for overall project management and coordination. The team members are responsible for their respective tasks and deliverables. The project is being managed using a project management tool, which allows the team to track progress and communicate effectively. The project is expected to be completed by the end of the month, and the results will be presented to the management team.



Cannon Ball Pueblo Preservation, Canyons of the Ancients National Monument

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Cannonball Pueblo is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It was first excavated in 1908 and all known collections are curated at the Anasazi Heritage Center. It is a large "canyon rim" pueblo reflecting substantial social, economic, and architectural change during the last 100 years of Puebloan occupation in Southwest Colorado. The site contains 110-130 rooms, about 30 kivas, and 6 towers. Standing masonry is exposed in several room blocks and towers. The site is currently subject to natural weathering and erosion of standing walls. The ongoing effects from 1908 excavation have left the structures exposed and in need of protection. In December 1995, vandals destroyed 2 to 3 feet of standing wall in at least three areas of the site.

PROPOSAL: Preservation would enhance site management and would maintain the potential for future research and interpretation. Chainlink fence and concertina wire would be replaced with a standard 4 wire-fence to minimize visual impacts to site characteristics and the viewshed. Other work would include:

- Backfilling excavated areas.
- Stabilizing standing walls.
- Replacing fencing.



Colorado

Congressional District

3rd

Location

Southwest Colorado

BLM Office

San Juan Field Office,
Canyon of the Ancients
National Monument Office

Project Cost

\$200,000

Key Resources

Cultural

Benefits

Protection of a national register-quality cultural resource site.

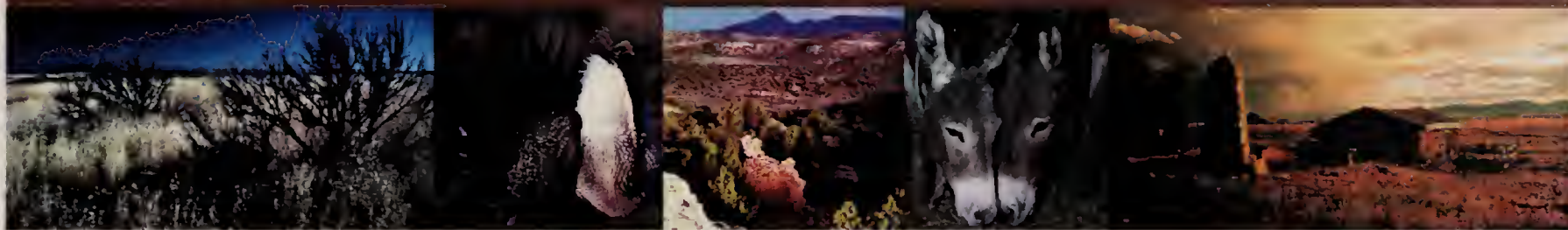
Partners

McElmo Canyon
Research Institute





ID



Restoration of Watersheds through Integrated Weed Management Strategies

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Idaho has about 800 of the Nation's 2,000 weed species. Of these, the State of Idaho has currently designated 35 as noxious weeds by Idaho Law. The Upper Snake River District currently estimates one of every ten acres of public land needs some type of weed treatment. Noxious weeds are spreading at a rate of 14 percent per year. This translates to a doubling of infested acres every five years.

Invasive noxious weeds are a threat to Idaho's Sagebrush High Desert ecosystems and biological diversity. This threat is directly affecting available habitat for sage grouse. This habitat loss, along with the other factors, have led to significant decreases in sage grouse populations in Southern Idaho. Populations have declined to the point where sage grouse may become Federally listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

PROPOSAL: Provide better management, coordination, participation, and implement of annual noxious weed control and inventory efforts with BLM's partners in the 14 Cooperative Weed Management Areas and 19 Idaho County Cooperative Agreements. This would allow for increased weed inventory, control of weeds in isolated areas away from roads, and monitoring of county weed control on public lands.



Idaho

Congressional District

2nd

Location

Southwest and Central Idaho

BLM Office

Upper Snake River District
(includes four Field Offices)

Project Cost

\$400,000

Key Resources

Weeds

Benefits

Weed control and habitat protection for special status species.

Partners

Forest Service, National Park Service, Idaho Department of Transportation, Idaho Fish and Game Department, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, and the Eastern Idaho Railroad





White Knobs Mining District Restoration/Interpretation

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The White Knob mining district is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Portions of the district are managed by the BLM and the Forest Service, as well as a private company. Work by the Federal agencies and the White Knob Historic Preservation Committee to nominate the district to the National Register is underway. The railroad bed associated with this site is listed as a Community Millennium Trail under the National Millennium Trails initiative. The BLM manages the majority of the historic railroad grade that provides the thread that links the nearby town of Mackay to the core of the mining district.

Both the railroad grade and the tramway are deteriorating. Without stabilization, the tramway towers are subject to collapse within the next 5 to 10 years resulting in the loss of an important historic resource. Also increased Off Highway Vehicle traffic in the area is threatening the overall visual and structural integrity of the railroad grade.



This historic district is not only important as a historic resource but is important to the local community of Mackay. It provides a link to the community's past and if developed properly could provide an economic opportunity for Mackay through heritage tourism. The White Knob Historic Preservation Committee was formed in 1999 by concerned community members to protect the features in the mining district from destruction. This committee is staffed by people from the local community, city, county, and Federal agencies. The Committee and community have shown their dedication to this project by sponsoring several volunteer work days to protect the mining features and raising over \$4,000 to build interpretive signs, gain access easements, and do stabilization work. A trestle located on the railroad grade is scheduled for stabilization through deferred maintenance this year. Additional stabilization, protection, and interpretation for the railroad grade is needed. In addition, the BLM manages several towers of a historic tramway that were used to transport ore from the mines to the smelter in Mackay. These towers are in various stages of decay, which is of critical importance to the integrity and stability of the site.

PROPOSAL: Stabilize the National Register-quality Historic Structures of the White Knobs Mining District. The historic Shay Trestle associated with the railroad grade would be stabilized first.

Idaho

Congressional District

2nd

Location

Central Idaho

BLM Office

Challis Field Office

Project Cost

\$224,000

Key Resources

Cultural Resources

Benefits

Stabilization of national register-quality historic structures.

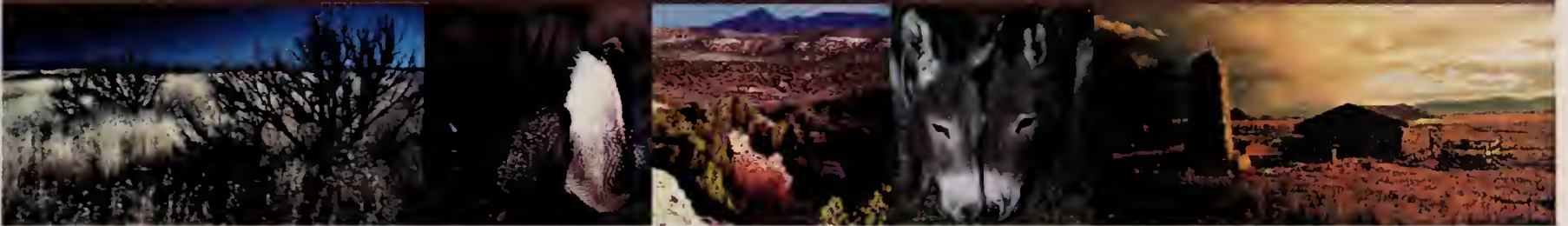
Partners

White Knob Historic Preservation Committee





MT



Beaverhead River Acquisition Project Implementation

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Beaverhead River sub-basin is one of the top 15 priority watersheds identified by the Montana BLM. The Dillon Field Office has recently acquired 2,300 acres (encompassing approximately two river miles of the Beaverhead River) through a combination of Land and Water Conservation Fund and North American Wetland Conservation Act grant funds. A management plan which identifies several critical issues, including: riparian/wetland enhancement, grazing, Off Highway Vehicle use, recreational access, and noxious weeds for the parcel is currently being prepared.

Fluctuating water levels from Clark Canyon Reservoir have created several areas of active bank erosion along the Beaverhead River. The bank erosion is causing concern for river movement as well as creating water quality issues. A second area of concern is lower Gallagher Creek. In 1984 a major run-off deposited several feet of silt and boulders which completely buried the culvert where the Creek crossed under the railroad track. Since that time, Gallagher Creek has flowed down an old road bed for a distance of 1/2 mile causing both erosion and water quality problems as well as limiting access on the road way.

PROPOSAL: It is proposed to begin implementing the projects identified in the comprehensive planning efforts for the recently acquired lands along the Beaverhead River. The projects are intended to provide needed riparian/wetland improvements through specific stream stabilization efforts, vegetation restoration treatments, and the implementation of grazing recommendations. Specifically:

- Remove juniper encroachment from riparian areas along Gallagher Creek.
- Stabilize one half mile of active stream bank erosion, and rehabilitate the lower 1.5 miles of Gallagher Creek.
- Provide additional perennial flows to increase potential habitat for the West Slope Cutthroat Trout.
- Manage noxious weed infestations.
- Maintenance and/or development of 15 spring sources, construction of 3 miles of pasture fence.
- Install four cattleguards to mitigate impacts from increased recreational activity on primary access roads.



Montana

Congressional District

At large

Location

Southwest Montana

BLM Office

Dillon Field Office

Project Cost

\$237,000

Key Resources

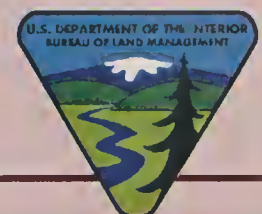
Riparian, Wildlife, Recreation, Weeds

Benefits

Vegetation restoration and wetland enhancements.

Partners

Ducks Unlimited



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT

NO. 1234

DATE: 1955

BY: J. D. JONES

TO: THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

FROM: J. D. JONES

SUBJECT: STUDY OF THE REACTION OF

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE WITH

VARIOUS METALS

ABSTRACT

The reaction of hydrogen peroxide with various metals was studied. The results show that the reaction is most rapid with iron and copper, and least rapid with silver and gold. The rate of reaction increases with increasing concentration of hydrogen peroxide and decreasing concentration of metal ions.

INTRODUCTION

Hydrogen peroxide is a powerful oxidizing agent and is known to react with many metals. The purpose of this study was to determine the relative rates of reaction of hydrogen peroxide with various metals.

EXPERIMENTAL

The following procedure was used: A known weight of metal was placed in a beaker containing a known volume of a known concentration of hydrogen peroxide. The reaction was allowed to proceed for a known time, and the amount of metal remaining was determined. The rate of reaction was calculated from the amount of metal remaining and the time of reaction.

RESULTS

The results of the study are shown in the following table:

Metal	Concentration of H ₂ O ₂ (M)	Concentration of Metal Ions (M)	Time of Reaction (min)	Amount of Metal Remaining (g)
Iron	0.1	0.01	10	0.5
Copper	0.1	0.01	10	0.5
Silver	0.1	0.01	10	1.0
Gold	0.1	0.01	10	1.0

DISCUSSION

The results of the study show that the reaction of hydrogen peroxide with various metals is most rapid with iron and copper, and least rapid with silver and gold. This is probably due to the fact that iron and copper are more easily oxidized than silver and gold.

CONCLUSION

The study has shown that the reaction of hydrogen peroxide with various metals is most rapid with iron and copper, and least rapid with silver and gold. The rate of reaction increases with increasing concentration of hydrogen peroxide and decreasing concentration of metal ions.



REFERENCES

1. J. D. Jones, *Journal of Chemical Education*, 32, 123 (1955).

2. J. D. Jones, *Journal of Chemical Education*, 33, 456 (1956).



Historic Homesteads and Administrative Sites

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Most of the Missouri River bottom was homesteaded or left Federal ownership by other Acts during the early part of the 20th Century. The area contains the remains of several early agricultural developments on both public and private lands. The Wartzenluft and Woods homesteads (frame and log dwellings) are within the Missouri Breaks and have standing structures that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. There are only a few structures of this resource type that are still standing and in public ownership as most of these structures were destroyed in 1940's. Wartzenluft and Woods have interpretive value for the homestead era because of their high quality construction and workmanship. They were built during Montana's peak population years.

Alex Camp and Carl's Camp cabins are currently being subjected to natural deterioration and livestock. Carl's Camp and Alex Camp have recreational and administrative use value for future management of the area.

PROPOSAL: Preserve the Wartzenluft and Woods homesteads for public interpretation and enjoyment. Maintain Alex and Carl's Camps to allow continued use as recreational and administrative facilities.



Montana

Congressional District

At large

Location

Northern Montana

BLM Office

Lewistown Field Office

Project Cost

\$45,000

Key Resources

Cultural Resources

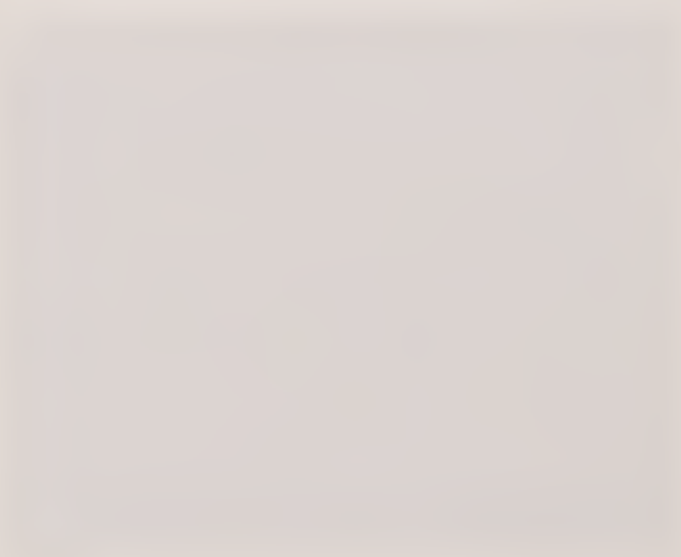
Benefits

Structure stabilization for a national register-quality site.

Partners

N/A





NV



Humboldt Basin Watershed Restoration

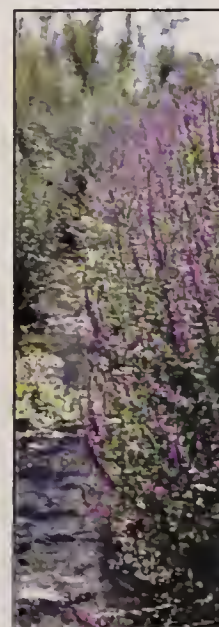
ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Humboldt Basin (Upper, Middle, North Fork, and South Fork) makes up the majority of the lands administered by the BLM Elko Field Office. The Humboldt River is on Nevada's 303(d) list of impaired water bodies. Excessive sedimentation, high water temperatures, and noxious weed invasions are major issues affecting watershed conditions in the Humboldt Basin. Water quality issues include turbidity, total phosphorous, and iron. Over 50% (over 300 miles) of the Lahontan cutthroat trout (Federally threatened) and almost all of the Columbia spotted frog (Federal candidate) habitat on BLM administered lands in the state are located within the Elko Field Office portion of the Humboldt Basin.

The Elko Field Office also provides habitat for more than 50% of Nevada's sage grouse and mule deer population. Nevada's second largest mule deer herd and nearly 50% of Elko's sage grouse population are located within the Humboldt Basin. Nearly 500,000 acres of sage grouse (sensitive) and critical big game habitat was destroyed by wildfires within the Humboldt Basin during 1999 and 2000. Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation efforts were implemented on approximately 200,000 acres.

Thousands of acres have not been rehabilitated due to lack of seed availability. These areas are now threatened by cheatgrass and noxious weeds invasion, thus increasing the chances for recurring fires and continued habitat losses. The loss of sagebrush/grasslands to wildfire, noxious weed invasions, and riparian habitat degradation pose serious threats to the ecological integrity within the Humboldt Basin watershed. The continued loss of wildlife habitat for special status species (Lahontan cutthroat trout, Columbia spotted frog, and sage grouse, and migratory neotropical birds), big game and other public uses such as recreation and livestock grazing has serious socio-economic implications for all public land users. Failure to convert these areas to perennial sagebrush/grasslands will inevitably result in shortened fire cycles and continued high fire suppression costs.

PROPOSAL: The following specific projects would be accomplished within the Humboldt Basin:

- Treatment and conversion of 16,200 acres of cheatgrass monoculture.
- Treat and monitor 1,900 acres of noxious weeds.
- Weed treatments on about 1,700 acres of public land or adjacent private land.
- Continue cultural data recovery program for significant sites transferred to private ownership as a result of the Marys River Reverse Exchange.
- Continue collection of vital stream flow information collected at stream gages located in the Upper Humboldt Basin (Marys River subbasin).



Nevada

Congressional District

2nd

Location

Northeast Nevada

BLM Office

Elko Field Office

Project Cost

\$1,023,000

Key Resources

Threatened and Endangered Species, Wildlife, Fisheries, and Weeds

Benefits

Restoration and protection of critically threatened and impaired water bodies.

Partners

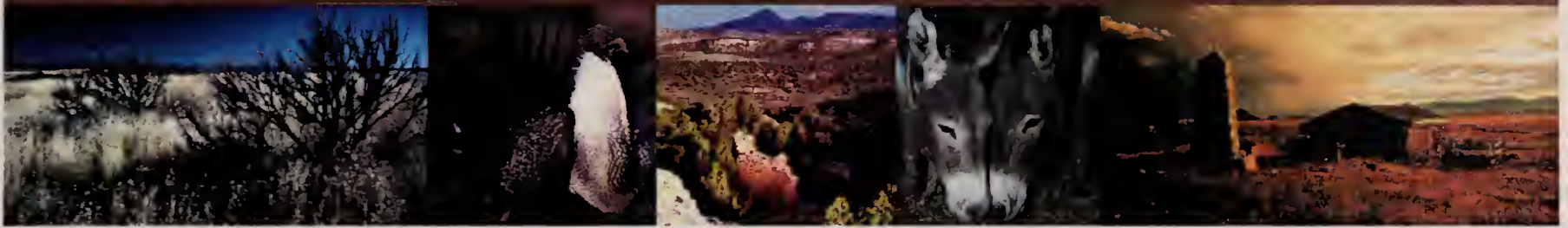
Nevada Division of Wildlife, Barrick Goldstrike Mines, Jiggs Conservation District, Eureka County Weed District, Trout Unlimited



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the establishment of a new government and the declaration of independence. The Civil War was another major event, which resulted in the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union. The 20th century saw the United States emerge as a global superpower, with significant technological and cultural advancements. The Vietnam War and the Civil Rights Movement were key events of this era, shaping the nation's identity and its role in the world. Today, the United States continues to face new challenges and opportunities, as it moves forward into the future.

Year	Event
1776	Declaration of Independence
1787	Constitution signed
1861-1865	Civil War
1898	Spanish-American War
1901	Yellow Fever Epidemic
1914-1918	World War I
1929	Stock Market Crash
1933-1945	Great Depression
1945-1949	World War II
1954	Brown v. Board of Education
1963	John F. Kennedy assassinated
1968	Richard Nixon wins presidency
1973	Watergate scandal
1979	Iranian Revolution
1981	AIDS first identified
1989	Berlin Wall falls
1991	Soviet Union collapses
1993	Clinton impeached
1997	Internet goes public
1998	Clinton impeached again
1999	Yugoslav War ends
2001	9/11 attacks
2003	Iraq War begins
2008	Financial crisis
2009	Obama elected president
2011	Arab Spring begins
2012	Obama re-elected
2013	Edward Snowden leaks
2014	Ukraine crisis
2015	Paris Agreement signed
2016	Trump elected president
2017	Trump's first term
2018	North Korea tensions
2019	Trump's second term
2020	COVID-19 pandemic
2021	Biden elected president



Pony Express National Historical Trail

ISSUES/CONCERNS: As a Congressionally designated National Historic Trail, the Pony Express has the highest level of management designation of any historic property in the Ely District. It is an outstanding opportunity to educate children about the westward expansion, landscape change and the pioneering spirit in America. The resource represents European and American Indian perceptions of the Great Basin in the mid 19th Century and the struggle of culture and technology to connect the East and West at the time of the Civil War.

For forty years (since the Trail Centennial) the Pony Express has been the subject of an annual re-enactment by the National Pony Express Association. Increasing numbers of cultural tourists are traveling along the trail in Nevada because the landscape is evocative of the untrammelled western landscape of 150 years ago. As this travel increases, the travel surface is degraded, natural resources altered and the remaining artifacts and station site ruins vandalized.

PROPOSAL: This proposal would improve existing interpretive facilities, develop a geographic database of cultural and landscape features, document physical condition of the trail and viewshed, and provide seasonal interpretive support for cultural tourists. The following specific actions would be taken:

- Conduct an archeological inventory and landscape reconstruction of 75 miles of the trail in West White Pine County.
- Develop Interpretive plan and stabilization at the Jacobs Well Pony Express Station.
- Assess feasibility for acquisition/conservation easements of Antelope Springs, Schellbourne, Egan Canyon Stations.
- More intensive off highway vehicle management of 10 miles of the Butte Station Trail.



Nevada

Congressional District

2nd

Location

Eastern Nevada

BLM Office

Ely Field Office

Project Cost

\$115,000

Key Resources

Cultural Resources

Benefits

Stabilization of historic structures, interpretive exhibits, archeological inventories.

Partners

National Pony Express Association, Nevada
Commission on Tourism:
Pony Express Territory,
National Park Service: Long Distance Trails Office, and the Great Basin Heritage Area





NM



San Juan Basin Oil and Gas Watershed Assessment

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Federal mineral production from the San Juan Basin contribute an estimated 25 percent of the nation's natural gas. High levels of oil and gas development and proposed increases of oil and gas activity within the San Juan Basin has caused increased soil erosion and sedimentation, and concern about additional problems in these areas. The soil erosion has impacts on threatened and endangered species (Colorado pikeminnow and razorback sucker), water quality impairments, Colorado River Basin salinity and rangeland health and productivity .

PROPOSAL: Conduct basin-wide studies and gather information and data to facilitate environmentally sound development of oil and gas in the San Juan Basin. Specific information that would be obtained includes:

- Quantify road erosion rates with a comparison of these rates to natural background rates.
- Determine the downstream effects of upland erosion.
- Quantify the effects of erosion of stream channel changes.



New Mexico

Congressional District

3rd

Location

Northwest New Mexico

BLM Office

Farmington Field Office

Project Cost

\$144,000

Key Resources

Soils, Wildlife, Hydrology

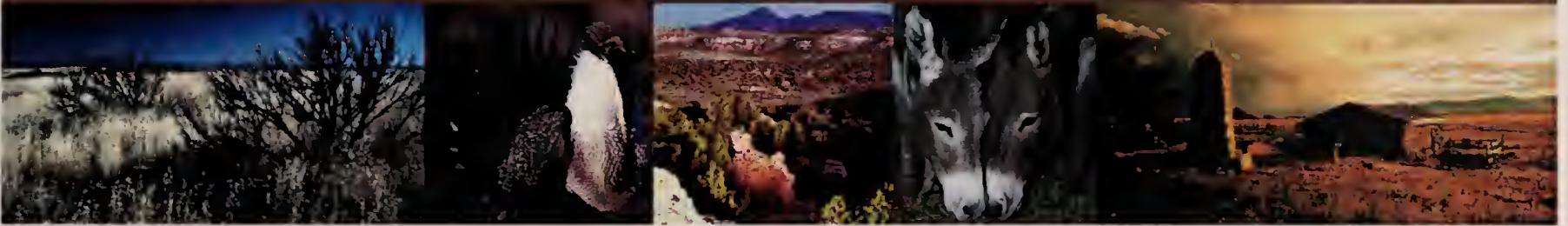
Benefits

Resource Protection and Erosion Control, Threatened and Endangered Species Protection

Partners

The U.S. Geological Survey
Water Resources Division





Chacoan Outlier Management and Protection

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The value and uniqueness of Chaco Canyon and its related outlier communities have been recognized around the world. The U.S. Congress passed P.L. 96-550 in 1980 and amended it in 1995, designating a total of 39 archeological protection sites. UNESCO listed Chaco Canyon and 5 of the 14 sites under BLM management on the World Heritage List. This designation commits the BLM to maintain the preservation of these sites under a treaty obligation.

Built on sedimentary formations of the San Juan Basin, many outliers are eroding badly and are being undercut by accelerated erosion during historic times. Wildlife and cattle are rubbing against structures pushing them over and trampling of artifacts is damaging and displacing them. Natural erosion, vandalism, and other factors also threaten the integrity of the structures.

Proposal:

- Conduct a Historic American Buildings Survey recordation.
- Initiate a site condition report and begin new site stabilization and stabilization.
- Inventory Chacoan roads and the prehistoric communities surrounding the outliers.
- Initiate nomination process for National Register of Historic Places and the World Heritage List designations.
- Start cadastral survey work and surface artifact analysis.
- Initiate Cultural Resource Management Plans.



New Mexico

Congressional District

2nd, 3rd

Location

Northwest New Mexico

BLM Office

Farmington and Albuquerque Field Offices

Project Cost

\$700,000

Key Resources

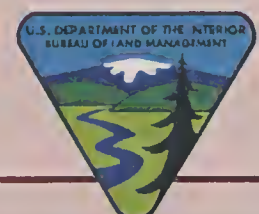
Cultural Resources

Benefits

Protection of a World Class Cultural Heritage Site.

Partners

N/A



OR



North Fork John Day Resource Protection

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Oregon Land Exchange Act of 2000 (S.1629), which encompasses land described in the Northeast Oregon Assembled Land Exchange Environmental Impact Statement, involves the acquisition of approximately 45,000 acres of land to BLM ownership in the North Fork John Day River watershed. The Act requires that the newly acquired land be managed primarily for the protection of native fish, wildlife, and for public recreation. Numerous management opportunities and additional data acquisition are needed for appropriate management of this watershed.

Acquisition of land provides the opportunity to improve riparian, aquatic, and upland habitat to benefit numerous special status plant and animal species, and critical big game winter range. The John Day River basin is recognized as one of two remaining core areas containing wild populations of salmon and steelhead in the Columbia Basin and is one of the longest free flowing rivers in the United States.

The Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project prioritized the North Fork Subbasin as a High Restoration Priority Subbasin for Biophysical and Aquatic Restoration. The North Fork was one of only thirteen, out of forty subbasins assessed, which received a high priority for aquatic habitat restoration.

PROPOSAL: The first objective of this proposal is to address immediate concerns of roads and bridges and their impacts to fish and wildlife habitat. Bridges and roads need to be maintained, improved, and/or closed to provide for public safety, protect listed fish species, protect wildlife habitat.

The second objective is to gather information on riparian, aquatic, and upland habitats on acquired lands to support development of a comprehensive management plan for the area that would improve watershed conditions and benefit fish and wildlife. Examples of specific actions that would be completed include:

- Contract stream survey data entry and report writing.
- Thermal remote sensing to provide spatially continuous maps of stream temperature for reaches used by chinook salmon in the North Fork John Day River.
- Inventories on newly acquired uplands for special status species habitats.
- Road, bridges, and culverts would be maintained and upgraded.



Oregon

Congressional District

2nd

Location

Central Oregon

BLM Office

Prineville Field Office

Project Cost

\$1,000,000

Key Resources

Riparian, Wildlife, and
Threatened and
Endangered Species

Benefits

Protection and
improvement of a highly
threatened and critical
watershed.

Partners

Environmental Protection
Agency





McLoughlin Canyon Rural Historic Landscapes Protection

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The recently acquired property is of local and regional historical importance and is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property includes the location of a battle site on the historic Cariboo Trail between 1850's prospectors lead by David McLoughlin, son of John McLoughlin, Hudson's Bay Company's northwest manager, and local Native Americans threatened by Euro-American encroachment. The BLM received the Historic Preservation Stewardship Award from the State Historic Preservation Office for its acquisition of this property.

Public dumping of autos and trash threaten the historic integrity of the District. If the trash is not removed and barriers placed to control access to the property, the original tracks of the historic trail will be lost and archaeological features compromised.

The property is of significant interest to those recreationists who frequent the canyon. Protection of the property would benefit public user groups and ensure preservation of a portion of an important transportation route significant local historical value.

PROPOSAL: Specific actions that would be taken include:

- Restoration of historic integrity of property, improvement of visitor safety and visitor experience.
- Improved trash removal.
- Protection of the property from vehicular traffic and dumping.
- Foster community partnerships for the property through active volunteer recruitment to monitor and patrol the property.
- Provide interpretation for public education and enrichment by placement of kiosks and interpretive panels.



Oregon

Congressional District

4th

Location

Washington

BLM Office

Wenatchee Resource Area

Project Cost

\$30,000

Key Resources

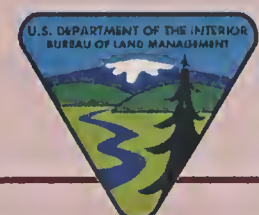
Cultural Resources

Benefits

Public safety and historic preservation.

Partners

Colville Confederated Tribes, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Office, Okanogan County Historical Society and Local Residents





Upper Sevier River Sub-basin Restoration

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Sevier River basin has been identified by the State of Utah as its highest priority for restoration statewide. The Upper Sevier River sub-basin has been designated as a Category I, High Priority Watershed as part of the Clean Water Action Plan (Utah Unified Watershed Assessment). The portion of the Sevier River that flows through the north end of this sub-basin is on the State of Utah 303d impaired water-bodies list. The Sevier River as it flows through the Upper Sevier River sub-basin is an important stream for irrigation, fish habitat, public water supply, agricultural operations, and wildlife. The sub-basin is in poor condition which significantly affects the quality and quantity of water available for use.

PROPOSAL: At this time the Forest Service is the largest financial contributor on the Conservation Resource Management Planning Team. The BLM would significantly increase its participation in this effort and would:

- Conduct water quality and quantity analysis data which is critical to the development of the watershed plan and treatments.
- Stream data would be collected and analyzed.
- Site specific soil data would be collected to aid in development of plans and treatments.
- Noxious Weed infestations would be inventoried and mapped.
- Vegetation treatment primarily through the use of prescribed fire and mechanical treatment.



Utah

Congressional District

3rd

Location

Southern Utah

BLM Office

Kanab Field Office

Project Cost

\$425,000

Key Resources

Wildlife, riparian

Benefits

Watershed restoration.

Partners

The Upper Sevier River Conservation Resource Management Planning (CRMP) Committee, Dixie National Forest, Utah Department of Wildlife Resources, Bryce Canyon National Park, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah State University, Garfield County Commission, Jack H. Berryman Institute, Utah Division of Water Rights, Utah Geological Survey, NRCS Upper Sevier Soil Conservation District, City Mayors, County Extension agents, Irrigation Districts, Sportsman and Wildlife Organizations, and Private Landowners.



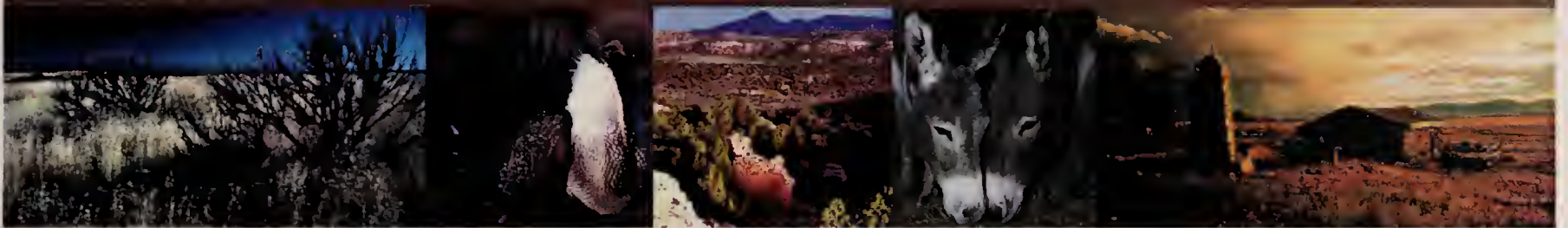
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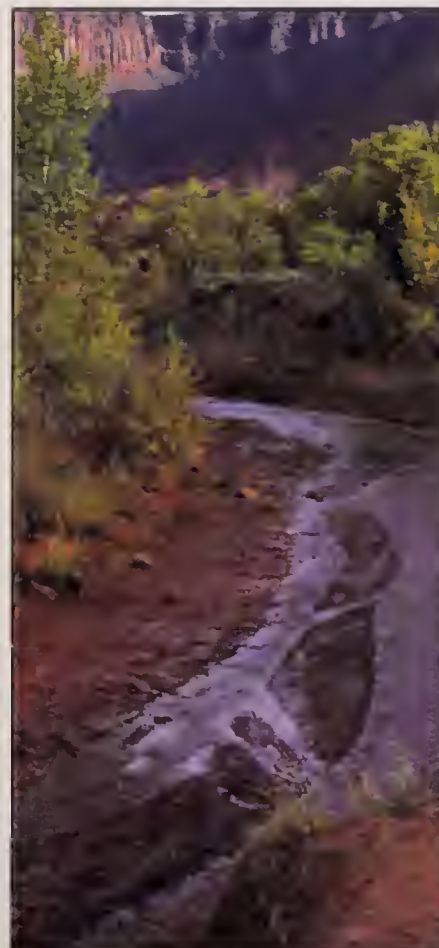
Virgin River Basin Watershed Restoration

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Virgin River Basin lies at the juncture of the Colorado Plateau, the Mojave Desert, and the Great Basin. The River is an important stream for irrigation, fish habitat, public water supply, agricultural operations, and wildlife. The Virgin River is among the most completely utilized rivers in the United States. The River basin is in poor condition which significantly affects the quality and quantity of water available for use. The vegetative component on lands within the basin is largely missing the species composition necessary for it to function properly. This is the major factor for the degraded condition of the watersheds and the threatened and endangered species habitat within the basin. The basin contains several segments of rivers and streams which presently do not meet state standards for one or more reasons and which are included on the state 303(d) list. Stream attributes needing correction include those typical of a stream heavily used for agricultural purposes: sedimentation and erosion, temperature, contaminants, noxious weed infestation, flow, riparian vegetation, and wildlife habitat restoration.

Most landowners recognize the importance of the need to improve the stream and watershed conditions, but need to be brought together under a joint cooperative effort. A vehicle is already in place to do this in the form of the Upper Virgin River Conservation Resource Management Planning Committee functioning under the direction of the Upper Virgin Watershed Planning Team. This Committee is composed of representatives from both the public and private sector and has already started to address the issues.

PROPOSAL: Complete a watershed assessment for the Virgin River Basin in Washington County, Utah and a corresponding total maximum daily load analysis. Then complete a coordinated action plan for remedying those streams not meeting state standards. Specific work would include:

- Interdisciplinary activity plan.
- Water source and instream flow inventory on five sites.
- Soil inventory on 5,000 acres.
- Vegetation inventory on 5,000 acres.
- Develop two mid-level watershed activity plans.
- Implement vegetative treatment on 2,500 acres.
- Conduct a noxious weed inventory 600 acres.
- Develop on habitat management plan.



Utah

Congressional District

1st, 3rd

Location

Southern Utah

BLM Office

St. George and Kanab
Field Offices

Project Cost

\$450,000

Key Resources

Cadastral, Natural and
Cultural Resources,
Hydrology

Benefits

Watershed protection,
restoration, community support
and partnerships.

Partners

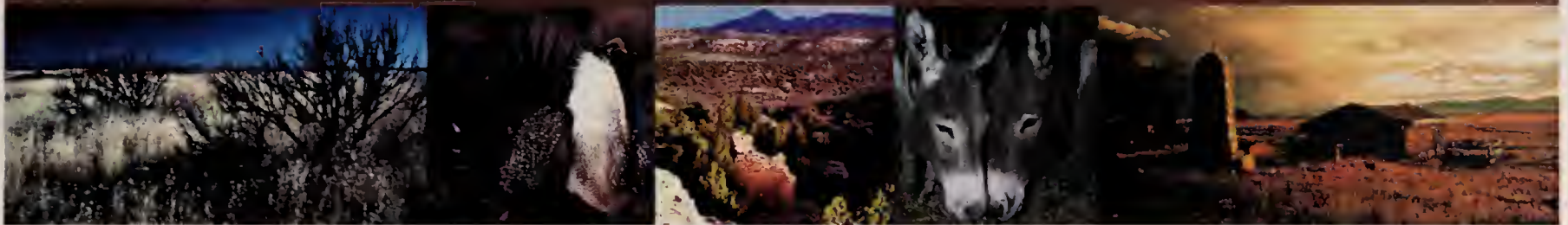
Private land owners, Washington
County Water Conservancy
District, Zion National Park, Dixie
National Forest, Irrigation
Districts, Utah State Agencies,
Quality, Five County Association
of Governments, Washington
County, Paiute Indian Tribe,
Grand Canyon Trust.



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Grand Gulch National Register District and Cedar Mesa Special Cultural Management Area

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Grand Gulch National Register District and Cedar Mesa Special Cultural Management Area was established and is managed for its extraordinary cultural resources that represent the entire range of North American prehistory. It has become increasingly important to visitors to the public lands and it is especially significant to American Indians. Scientifically, the most significant sites are found in dry caves along canyon walls in the Grand Gulch and Butler Wash, where even the most fragile artifacts have been preserved. These, and tens of thousands of open sites on Cedar Mesa and Comb Ridge, represent the most significant collection of cultural resources on the public land in the area.



Increased visitation, over 100,000 visitor days in 1999, is affecting the scientific sites. Visitors come with ever increasing technology, including GPS equipment and off road vehicles, which makes managing sites more difficult. In addition, there is a significant lack of knowledge of the full extent of the cultural resources in the Management Area.

Direct preservation of this nationally significant site is a benefit to Native Americans who derive their spiritual and historical knowledge from it. For the general public, new information that comes from the study of the area will provide new insights to the history of North America. In addition, the preserved sites will continue to be destinations for recreationists' back country enjoyment.

Proposal:

- Acquire and maintain data on the location of cultural resources for use during planning, and implementation of recreational and other development proposals in the management area.
- Conduct cultural resource inventories in compliance with Section 110 of National Historic Preservation Act to be used in refining cultural resources management goals, for development of public interpretation, and to guide future development projects in the management area.
- Conduct cultural resource management activities including stabilization and protection of sites to prevent future deterioration and to preserve important scientific information.

Utah

**Congressional
District**
3rd

Location
Southeast Utah

BLM Office
Montecello Field Office

Project Cost
\$50,000

Key Resources
Cultural Resources

Benefits
Preservation of National
Register Cultural
Heritage Site.

Partners
N/A



4. The fourth part of the document discusses the role of the accounting department in providing financial advice to management and the importance of maintaining a high level of confidentiality.

5. The fifth part of the document outlines the various ways in which the accounting department can contribute to the overall success of the organization, including through the use of financial analysis and budgeting.



Abandoned Mine Land Hazard Reduction Wind River Basin

ISSUES/CONCERNS: There are many small abandoned mines in the South Pass and Copper Mountain areas of the Wind River Basin that are on public lands. The BLM in cooperation with the State DEQ will complete its inventory of the Basin this year. Preliminary information indicates that there are many small mines that pose a significant risk to the public.



PROPOSAL: The objective of this proposal is to work with the DEQ in order to close and reclaim mine sites that pose the most risk to public safety and environmental degradation. The mine sites are located on public lands administered by BLM.

The BLM would work in partnership with the DEQ providing funding to be used in conjunction with their ongoing abandoned mined lands (AML) efforts. The reclamation work would be completed under existing DEQ contracts.

Wyoming

Congressional District

At large

Location

Central Wyoming

BLM Office

Lander Field Office

Project Cost

\$250,000

Key Resources

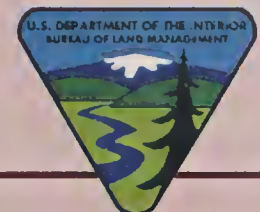
Geology, Hazardous Materials

Benefits

Hazardous materials clean-up would improve public safety.

Partners

Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)



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Big Horn Watershed Restoration

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Noxious weed infestations are impacting high value riparian areas, big game winter ranges, high production grazing lands, and irrigated cropland in the Big Horn Watershed. Weeds are also limiting recovery of burned areas and prescribed burns.

The combined issues of invasive species and watershed management cover large portions of Washakie, Bighorn, Park and Hot Springs Counties. Critical to both invasive species management and watershed management is adequate soil survey data. Existing soil surveys need to be compiled, correlated and digitized for this area.



The Kirby Creek Watershed is a high priority watershed which has a 60-year history of sedimentation concerns. A series of 40 active headcuts occur along Kirby Creek and the lower 10 miles of its course are significantly entrenched. A Kirby Creek Watershed Working Group was formed which consists of private landowners, Hot Springs Conservation District, Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and BLM. Upland assessments, water quality monitoring, stream channel restoration, riparian plantings, weed control, and irrigation improvement projects are already underway on private lands.

PROPOSAL: Develop a watershed management plan for the Kirby Creek Watershed. Specific actions that would be undertaken to restore the watershed include:

- Inventory and assess functionality of water developments.
- Reclaim mine spoil and waste piles that are degrading water quality and watershed function at the Old Sulfur Mine site.
- Data collection on water quality and riparian and upland conditions.

Wyoming

Congressional District

At large

Location

Northern Wyoming

BLM Office

Worland Field Office

Project Cost

\$368,000

Key Resources

Native Plants

Benefits

Weed control and habitat protection.

Partners

Natural Resources Conservation Service, Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Hot Springs County Conservation District, and private landowners



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Big Horn Basin Paleontological Protection Initiative

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Internationally important plant fossils, dinosaur fossils, and dinosaur trace fossil locations have been the object of scientific research and tourist interest for many years. These fossil resources are located along the Bluebank Road, Red Gulch/Alkali National Back-Country Byway, County Roads, and U.S. Highways. In addition to the risk of looting as evidenced by at least three major incidents in the last ten years, the resources are threatened by increasing visitation without adequate interpretation and education materials available in the immediate vicinity.

PROPOSAL:

- Provide information about the proper etiquette in areas in order to protect fossils
- Make research results available to the public and academic community.
- Continue the development of visitor and interpretive facilities at the Big Cedar Ridge Paleobotanical Area, and the Red Gulch Dinosaur Track Site.
- Develop an interpretive wayside station for the Red Gulch National Backcountry Byway.



Wyoming

Congressional District

At large

Location

Northern Wyoming

BLM Office

Worland Field Office

Project Cost

\$300,000

Key Resources

Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Benefits

Cultural Resource Protection

Partners

N/A





Public Land Opportunities



National Landscape Conservation System

Alaska

Statewide Wild and Scenic Rivers

Iditarod National Historic Trail

Arizona

Ironwood Forest National Monument

Las Cienegas National Conservation Area

California

Santa Rosa/San Jacinto Mountains National Monument

Carrizo Plain National Monument

Colorado

Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area

Canyons of the Ancients National Monument

Idaho

Craters of the Moon National Monument

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail

Montana

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail

Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument

Nevada

Black Rock Canyon High Rock,
Emigrant Trail National Conservation Area

Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area

New Mexico

El Camino Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail

El Malpais National Conservation Area

Oregon

Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area

Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers

Utah

Pria Canyon-Vermillion Cliffs Wilderness

Statewide Wilderness Study Area Interim Management

Wyoming

Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail

Oregon National Historic Trail



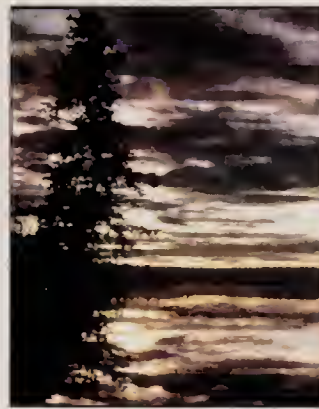
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5. The fifth part of the document concludes by emphasizing the importance of ongoing education and training for accounting professionals to stay current in their field.



Statewide Wild and Scenic Rivers

ISSUES/CONCERNS: National Wild and Scenic Rivers are managed for multiple use and sustained yield, and to preserve the river and its immediate environment in its natural, primitive, free-flowing condition. Additional management objectives are to protect water quality and quantity, maintain and improve fish and wildlife habitat, provide high quality primitive recreational opportunities, protect significant historic and archaeological values while providing for valid existing rights.



The visitor use in Alaska's Wild and Scenic River areas is steadily increasing as residents seek new recreation areas and different recreation opportunities. Additionally, the wild and scenic rivers are being identified as tourist destinations and tourist visits are increasing. The rivers provide resources for recreational activities such as river floating. Fishing and hunting affect fish and game populations. Recreation facilities outside the Wild and Scenic River (WSR) corridor, such as access roads and campgrounds, need to be properly maintained to prevent impacting the Wild and Scenic River. For some locations, campsites and visitor use are impacting cultural sites. Public demand for additional hunting permits are also bringing more visitors to some of the areas. Mining exploration and the posting of numerous gold claims occurred adjacent to some wild river corridors.

PROPOSAL: Enhance management of Wild and Scenic Rivers in Alaska. Specifically the BLM would:

- Coordinate with the Interagency Wild and Scenic River Council.
- Cadastral survey the Delta and Gulkana WSRs.
- Rehabilitate past mining activities in the Beaver Creek WSR.
- Conduct a cultural resource survey of the Beaver Creek WSR.
- Assess and evaluate the Steele and Steese Creek roadhouses for National Register of Historic Places status.
- Improve Upper and Lower Birch Creek Wayside to Americans with Disabilities Act Standards.
- Improve visitor information and interpretation.
- Evaluate proposed water resource projects under Section 7 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Alaska

Congressional District

At large

Location

Statewide

BLM Office

Statewide

Project Cost

\$485,000

Key Resources

Water Quality, Wildlife, Recreation

Benefits

Protect and enhance natural and river resources, improve visitor safety and informational services, accelerate planning efforts with local communities.

Partners

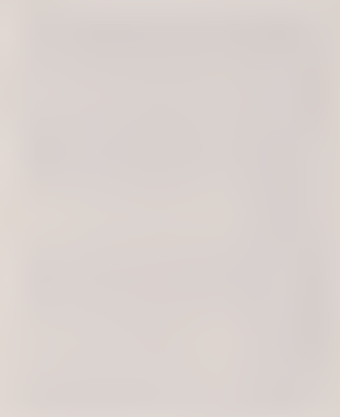
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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RESEARCH REPORT

STUDY OF THE REACTION OF
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE WITH
VARIOUS SUBSTANCES

BY
J. H. HARRIS
AND
J. E. HARRIS



The reaction of hydrogen peroxide with various substances has been studied. The reaction of hydrogen peroxide with various substances has been studied. The reaction of hydrogen peroxide with various substances has been studied.

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Iditarod National Historic Trail

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Iditarod National Historic Trail is the only Congressionally designated trail managed by BLM as the Lead Agency. The BLM coordinates the management of the 2,400 mile trail system through a jointly developed Memorandum of Understanding. Three competitive events, the famous dog sled race, the Gold Rush Classic Snow Machine race, and the Iditasport (human endurance race) occur annually. There are numerous historic properties and cultural resources along the trail that are significant to native Alaskians.

PROPOSAL:

- Organize and develop trail maintenance projects.
- Identify habitat objectives that would seek to determine the potential impact of trail use on wildlife and their vulnerability.
- Trail maintenance would remove heavily overgrown areas and replace older, less safe public bridges.



Alaska

Congressional District

At large

Location

Alaska

BLM Office

Anchorage and Northern Field Offices

Project Cost

\$750,000

Key Resources

Historic, Recreation, Cultural and Natural Resources

Benefits

Protection of natural cultural, scenic and recreational resources combined with improved recreation and tourism opportunities.

Partners

Iditarod National Trails Inc.



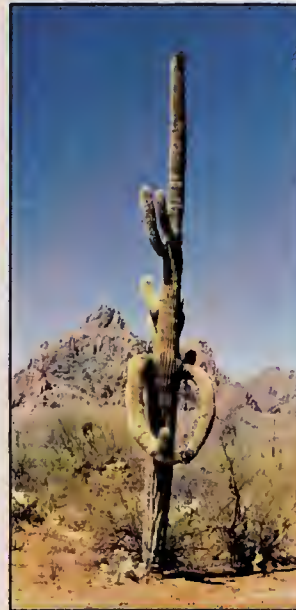
AZ



Ironwood Forest National Monument

ISSUES/CONCERNS: An immediate need is the public's desire for information and access to the area. Visitors use the area for mountain biking and camping, which have impacts if not properly managed. There are law enforcement issues such as passage of illegal aliens and drug smuggling which are creating an unsafe environment for visitors and employees.

There are numerous rights-of-way and leases that exist within the Ironwood Monument. Also ASARCO operates an open pit copper mining operation immediately adjacent to the Ironwood Monument boundary. There are approximately 375 mining claims within the Monument and these claims are subject to valid existing rights.



The Monument's eastern boundary, approximately 30 miles from north to south, is immediately adjacent or in close proximity to urban and rural developments. There has been illegal dumping of trash and potentially toxic substances along the eastern boundary of the Monument.

PROPOSAL: Opportunities exist to help ensure preservation of the Monument's natural and cultural resources while providing environmentally responsible recreation and commercial activities. The BLM would:

- Increase visitor contacts and safety through improved ranger outreach and law enforcement presence.
- Improve visitor experience through increased interpretation.
- Accelerate the planning process with community involvement.
- Conduct a physical hazard assessment of numerous abandoned mine claims.
- Prevent illegal dumping.
- Complete detection patrols of archaeological sites, and investigation of vandalism and theft to cultural properties.
- Complete Class III cultural resource inventories to identify significant and threatened archaeological and historical sites.
- Install additional road closure devices for the Ragged Top area and maintenance of existing structures.
- Investigate reptilian poaching and cactus theft.
- Conduct wildlife surveys.
- Manage Off Road Vehicle use.
- Issue special recreation permits.
- Authorize existing valid rights-of-way.
- Initiate tortoise study plots.
- Establish ecological monitoring program.

Arizona

Congressional District

2nd, 5th

Location

Southeast Arizona

BLM Office

Tucson Field Office

Project Cost

\$980,000

Key Resources

Law Enforcement,
Recreation Resources

Benefits

Public safety
enhancements and
resource protection under
a working partnership.

Partners

Partnerships exist with
Pima County and the
Sonoran Desert Museum.





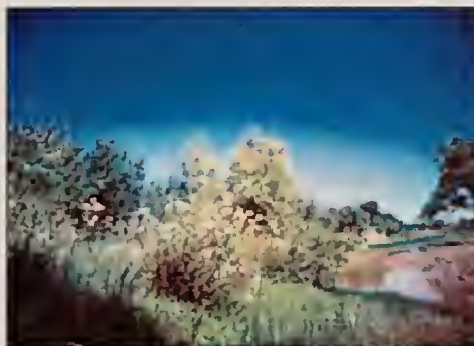
Las Cienegas National Conservation Area

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Public Law established the "Las Cienegas National Conservation Area" in order to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the unique and nationally important aquatic, wildlife, vegetative, archaeological, paleontological, scientific, cave, cultural, historical, recreational, educational, scenic, rangeland, and riparian resources and values while allowing livestock grazing and recreation to continue in appropriate areas.

Challenges include resolving conflicts between both commercial and recreational users of the National Conservation Area (NCA) and undocumented workers moving north along the Cienega Creek into the United States from Mexico.

PROPOSAL: Immediate goals and objectives are to provide support for protection of the natural and cultural resources of the NCA and to improve the visitor experience. The BLM would conduct resource inventories, monitoring and assessments. This management would form a seamless partnership between the NCA/Planning District, Saguaro National Park, Coronado National Forest and a Pima County park and preserve. Specifically, the BLM would:

- Educate the public on the significance of the historic, cultural and natural resources within the NCA.
- Collect stream flow data in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey.
- Gather upland vegetation monitoring data.
- Conduct grazing inspections and monitoring (cooperatively with University of Arizona) of upland vegetation transects on Empire-Cienega, Empirita, Vera Earl and Rose Tree allotments.
- Protect historic structures.
- Develop one or more study enclosures within each of the four allotments in the NCA/Planning District.



Arizona

Congressional District

5th

Location

Southeast Arizona

BLM Office

Tucson Field Office

Project Cost

\$540,000

Key Resources

Natural Resources
Cultural Resources,
Rangeland Health

Benefits

Planning would protect the resources and provide for public enjoyment and safety.

Partners

The Sonoita Valley Planning Partnership, Arizona Site Stewards, The Empire Ranch Foundation, Pima County, Saguaro National Park, Coronado National Forest



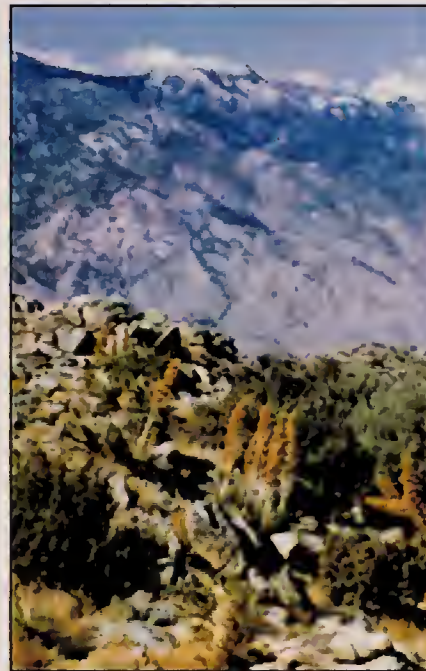


CA



Santa Rosa/San Jacinto Mountains National Monument

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument is a Grass Roots Community Effort and a Congressionally designated National Monument. Community residents have placed high expectations on the Bureau of Land Management for delivering quality management for this diverse and culturally rich resource. The Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument boundary interfaces with the Coachella Valley which is one of the fastest growing areas in the United States. According to projections from the Coachella Valley Economics in Partnership, the population in this area is going to double within the next 6 to 10 years. Providing recreational opportunities for the public and habitat preservation for the endangered Peninsular bighorn sheep and other listed species will become an increasingly challenging issue for this area.



The National Monument provides diverse recreational opportunities for the public and has cultural significance to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (one of the monuments partners). Sacred cultural sites are housed within the National Monument's boundaries and many of these sites may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Places.

PROPOSAL:

- Provide recreational opportunities and visitor services for people to experience and enjoy the biological resources and scenic value of the Monument.
- Preserve biological resources, including the endangered Peninsular bighorn sheep, palm oases and other native species and communities.
- Preserve cultural resources including working collaboratively with Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.
- Preserve the scenic backdrop of the Coachella Valley communities including scenic corridors and visitor gateways.
- Support the above goals through partnerships, cooperative management planning and a land acquisitions program, as authorized by legislation.
- Provide customer service and land use opportunities to the National Monument's visitors.
- Cooperatively work with partners on programs and projects initiated and implemented within the National Monument's boundaries.
- Complete a landscape weed inventory for critical habitats for the National Monument.
- Produce a GIS map to manage future eradication projects of noxious weeds.
- Perform inventory assessments for soil, watershed and riparian.
- Monitor the Peninsular bighorn sheep.

California

Congressional District

44th

Location

Southern California

BLM Office

Palm Springs Field Office

Project Cost

\$370,000

Key Resources

Historic, Wildlife, Wilderness, Scenic Resources, Recreation, Open Space and Cultural Resources

Benefits

Provide for customer service, resource protection, and land use opportunities.

Partners

State, Local, Federal Agencies, and Tribal Government







Carrizo Plain National Monument

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Carrizo Plain National Monument was designated on January 17, 2001. The National Monument contains one of the last remnants of the grasslands that once covered much of California, the Carrizo Plain is a remnant ecosystem that is critical to providing habitat for a wide range of threatened or endangered species including the San Joaquin kit fox, the giant kangaroo rat and the California condor.

The BLM expects recreational use of the Monument to increase rapidly. In its present condition, the Monument is not ready to provide for an increase in visitor use. For example, the Monument does not have a hard wire telephone system, permanent electric power, or drinking water. Additionally, the existing access to the administrative facility is limited during the winter. The expected increase in recreational use of the Monument will put additional strain on the natural resources and staff of the BLM Field Office.

PROPOSAL:

- Improve access and develop water, phone and electricity so that health and safety standards are met.
- Initiate a cooperative management plan with comprehensive goals and objectives.
- Upgrade visitor facilities, campgrounds, interpretive sites and signs.
- Manage recreational activities to minimize impacts to listed species.
- Initiate recovery effort of listed species.
- Eradicate nonnative invasive species.
- Inventory and assess cultural and paleontological resources and protect against vandalism.
- Increase visitor contacts and safety through improved ranger outreach and consistent law enforcement presence.
- Improve Washburn Ranch visitor services.



California

Congressional District

2nd, 22nd

Location

Central California

BLM Office

Bakersfield Field Office

Project Cost

\$960,000

Key Resources

Recreation, Cultural, Geologic Features and Natural Resources

Benefits

Protecting resources and providing for safe visits.

Partners

California Department of Fish and Game, The Nature Conservancy, California Youth Authority, Hard Corps Youth Program, Maricopa High School Students, California Department of Fish and Game





CO



Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Located north and west of the growing city of Grand Junction in western Colorado, the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area (NCA) was created by Congress to protect the incredible assets of this special area. Over 100,000 visitors each year come to the area to bike Kokopelli Trail, hike through and among the awe-inspiring sandstone arches of Rattlesnake Canyon, float the red rock canyons of the Colorado River, marvel at the dinosaur quarries and revel in the solitude of extraordinary wilderness.

The establishment of the NCA along with community growth are expected to increase the number of visitors to the area. The BLM will need to intensify its management practices in the Monument to assure that resources are protected and visitor experience is maintained. A number of projects are needed to improve visitor education and safety. Additional resource inventories could also improve BLM's resource protection and management in the future.

PROPOSAL:

- Treatment of nonnative invasive species.
- Construct interpretive trail related to paleontological sites.
- Inventory biological resources.
- Improve visitor outreach and safety.



Colorado

Congressional District

3rd

Location

Western Colorado

BLM Office

Grand Junction

Project Cost

\$540,000

Key Resources

Recreation,
Paleontological, Rivers,
Wilderness

Benefits

Plan for resource
protection and
public safety.

Partners

Colorado Natural
Heritage Program







Canyons of the Ancients National Monument

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Canyon of the Ancients National Monument was established in 2000. The Monument contains the highest known density of archaeological sites in the United States. The sites hold evidence of cultures and traditions spanning thousands of years. This rugged landscape, coupled with the rich treasure of cultural resources makes the Monument an attractive site for tourism and recreation. Visitation within the Monument has risen steadily over the past decade and is expected to increase even more rapidly as a result of the Monument proclamation.

PROPOSAL: Opportunities exist to provide additional support for protection of the natural and cultural resources within the Monument and to improve the visitor experience. The BLM would:

- Inventory and assess cultural resources and protect them from vandalism.
- Provide interpretation at prehistoric sites.
- Increase visitor contact and recreational support for improved visitor safety and use of the Monument.
- Plan access routes to maximize visitor experience.
- Complete a land and water resource evaluation.
- Improve support for Resource Advisory Committee.



Colorado

Congressional District

3rd

Location

Southwest Colorado

BLM Office

San Juan

Project Cost

\$785,000

Key Resources

Cultural Resources

Benefits

Resource protection and accessibility for the public.

Partners

Colorado Natural Heritage Program



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IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

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Craters of the Moon National Monument

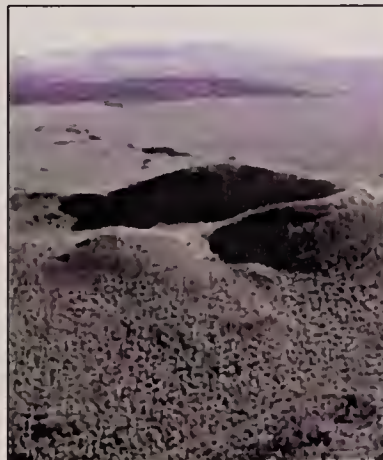
ISSUES/CONCERNS: Craters of the Moon National Monument represents a unique opportunity for coordinated BLM-Park Service management in joint and seamless public service. Challenges include an interagency land use planning process and continued efforts at building effective interagency relationships. The Monument will enter Fiscal Year 2002 with significant customer and visitor expectations.

Visitor service work includes developing information and education aimed at the Monument's significant geologic resources. While most visitors will continue to experience the Monument at existing Park Service facilities, many geologic attractions are located in remote areas. The Federal agencies share local government concerns about visitor safety and large increases in visitation in a remote and often unforgiving environment.

The planning schedule for the Monument involves primarily data gathering and scoping in FY 2002. The planning process provides an opportunity for local communities to become involved with the Monument in a positive way. The BLM's Resource Advisory Council has expressed a strong desire to become actively involved in the planning process.

PROPOSAL:

- Continue extensive outreach activities to local communities and five county governments, primarily through the land use planning process.
- Gather resource information required to support development of a land use plan.
- Complete transportation, road, trail, and Off Highway Vehicle inventories and information gathering.
- Develop consistent spatial data standards for the three affected BLM Field Offices and Park Service unit.
- Direct most visitors to existing Park Service facilities through brochures, media inquiries, and agency web pages.
- Provide interpretive and educational materials appropriate for backcountry settings that include "Leave No Trace" and safety themes for visitors seeking primitive experiences and/or remote geologic features.
- Install and maintain high quality information, interpretation, and directional signs throughout the Monument.



Idaho

Congressional District

2nd

Location

Southwest and Western Idaho

BLM Office

Upper Snake River Field Office

Project Cost

\$700,000

Key Resources

Recreation, Wilderness, Livestock Grazing, Cultural Resources

Benefits

Improved visitor services, public safety and resource management/protection.

Partners

National Park Service, U.S. Geological Survey, Craters of the Moon Natural History Associations, Five County Governments, Idaho Rangeland Resource Commission, South Central Idaho Recreation and Tourism Association, National Speleological Society



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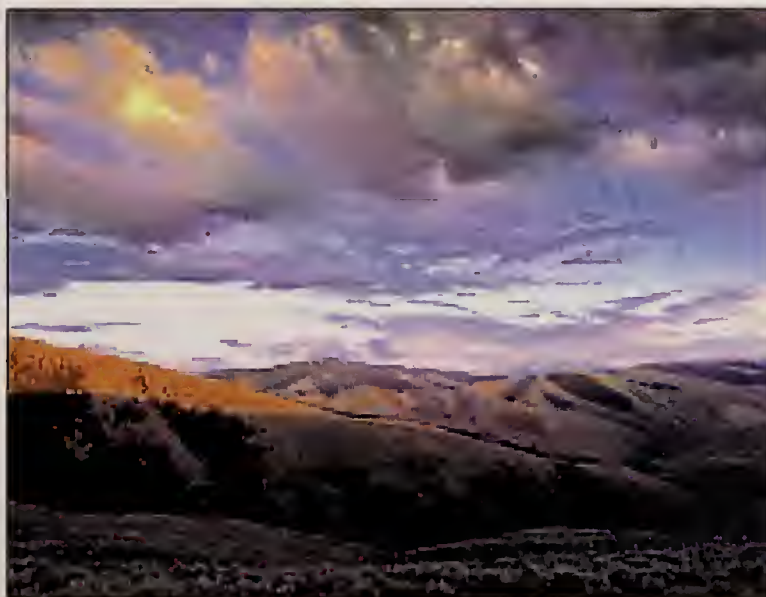
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The travels of the Lewis and Clark Expedition represent an important, colorful and captivating chapter in American history. The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commemoration will begin in 2003 and will last until 2006 and beyond. This Commemoration is expected to highlight the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and bring numerous visitors to rural communities as they retrace the Expedition's route. In order to promote quality recreation and tourism opportunities and promote public stewardship and public safety, many of the sites associated with this expedition must be repaired or improved. Additional opportunities exist to protect natural, cultural, scenic and recreational resources.

The Salmon Field Office manages approximately 16 miles of the Trail. Currently, there are few facilities to accommodate visitors. Existing facilities are in need of repair, upgrade, and replacement. Additional safety issues include numerous mine openings and other mine hazards exist in the proximity to the Lewis and Clark Trail.

PROPOSAL:

- Provide the public with basic visitor facilities, interpretation and education during the Bicentennial Commemoration, while simultaneously protecting the public land resources associated with the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.
- Develop interpretive and educational materials, assess and inventory the Trail.
- Maintain and repair of existing facilities (recreation sites, waysides, roads and trails, dust abatement).
- Development of additional key wayside interpretive locations associated with the Trail.
- Access road maintenance and reconstruction, and construction of an interpretive/education site on the Lewis and Clark NHT adjacent to the City of Salmon.
- Close high priority mine openings and mine hazards.



Idaho

Congressional District

2nd

Location

Central Idaho

BLM Office

Salmon Field Office

Project Cost

\$300,000

Key Resources

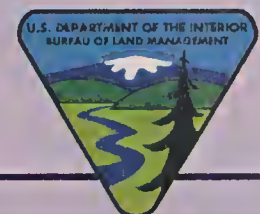
Recreation, Economic, Historic

Benefits

Improved public safety and visitor services and facilities for the Bicentennial Commemoration.

Partners

Idaho Governor's Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Committee, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Lemhi County, Lemhi County Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Committee, Salmon Valley Chamber of Commerce, City of Salmon, U.S. Forest Service





MT



Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The travels of the Lewis and Clark Expedition represent an important, colorful and captivating chapter in American history. The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commemoration will begin in 2003 and will last until 2006 and beyond, due to increased public awareness and interest. This Commemoration is expected to highlight the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and bring numerous visitors to rural communities as they retrace the Expedition's route. In order to promote quality recreation and tourism opportunities and promote public stewardship and public safety, many of the sites associated with this expedition must be repaired or improved. Additional opportunities exist to protect natural, cultural, scenic and recreational resources.



The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commemoration is a high-profile initiative and is sparking interest and awareness at the national level. At the same time, local concerns are arising regarding protection of the resources, public safety and infrastructure preparedness.

PROPOSAL:

- Ensure public safety.
- Protect/Restore resources (natural, cultural, historic, biological).
- Infrastructure improvements.
- Partnership projects.
- Seek Tribal consultation and involvement.

Montana

Congressional District

At large

Location

Statewide

BLM Office

Lewistown, Billings, Butte and Missoula Field Offices

Project Cost

\$800,000

Key Resources

Recreation, Economic, Natural, Cultural, Historic, Biological

Benefits

Improved public safety and visitor services and facilities for the Bicentennial Commemoration.

Partners

National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commission, Montana Bicentennial Commission, State Agencies, Federal Agencies, Tribal Governments, Private Organizations





Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument

ISSUES/CONCERNS:

The Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument is a new monument designated by the President on January 17, 2000. Public visitation in this area has increased 60 percent over the last two years and it is expected to increase further with the approaching Lewis and



Clark Bicentennial, which lasts through 2006. The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial will increase resource support needs for management of the Upper Missouri River as visitors continue to float the river segments once traveled by Lewis and Clark.

PROPOSAL: The BLM's capability along the Lewis and Clark Trail would be increased, thereby providing for more resources for improved visitor safety and services, on-the-ground activities, outreach, and partnerships, including a noxious weed component.

- Accelerate the planning process and improve outreach.
- Prepare for the Bicentennial Commemoration.
- Increase visitor contact and recreation support.
- Expand interpretation for greater visitor understanding.
- Begin restoration of historic homesteads.
- Monument identification/boundary signs would be installed.
- Noxious weeds control.

Montana

Congressional District

At large

Location

Northern Montana

BLM Office

Lewistown Field Office

Project Cost

\$860,000

Key Resources

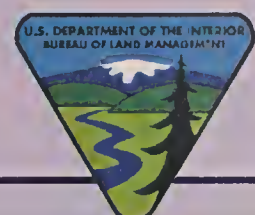
Recreation, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness Study Areas, Wildlife, Cultural and Historic Resources

Benefits

Improved visitor safety and collaboratively developed management direction through a long term management plan.

Partners

City of Fort Benton, Chouteau County, Pennsylvania Power and Light, University of Montana



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NV



Black Rock Canyon High Rock, Emigrant Trail National Conservation Area

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The National Conservation Area (NCA) and Wilderness were designated by Congress in December 2000. Requirements of the legislation are: to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the unique and nationally important historical, cultural, paleontological, scenic, scientific, biological, educational, wildlife, riparian, wilderness, endangered species and recreational values and resources associated with the Applegate-Lassen and Nobles Trails corridors and surrounding areas.



PROPOSAL: The goals are to properly manage the Congressionally designated NCA and Wilderness areas as legislated. Specific actions that would be accomplished include:

- Increase presence in the local community to provide outreach and coordination.
- Improve interpretation of natural and cultural resources.
- Improve visitor outreach and safety through on-the-ground presence.
- Inventory and assessment of historic and prehistoric sites.

Nevada

Congressional District

2nd

Location

Northwestern Nevada

BLM Office

Winnemucca, Surprise

Project Cost

\$775,000

Key Resources

Recreation, Cultural, Wilderness, Wildlife, Scenic, Historic

Benefits

Improved visitor experience.

Partners

Friends of Black Rock, Oregon California Trails Association, Local Counties, Burning Man Festival



1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of the proposed system on the performance of the participants.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting with a sample of 30 participants. The participants were divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group. The control group used the standard system, while the experimental group used the proposed system. The results of the study showed that the proposed system significantly improved the performance of the participants compared to the standard system.

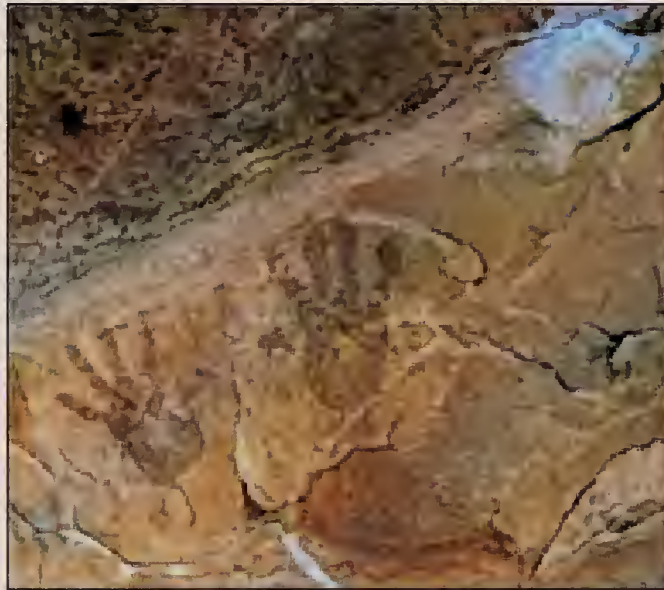
The results of the study are presented in the following table. The table shows the mean performance scores for each group across different tasks. The experimental group consistently scored higher than the control group in all tasks, indicating that the proposed system is more effective than the standard system.

The study has several limitations. First, the sample size was relatively small, which may affect the generalizability of the results. Second, the study was conducted in a laboratory setting, which may not reflect real-world conditions. Finally, the study only measured performance, and other factors such as user satisfaction and learning curve were not considered.



Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The continued growth of the Las Vegas metropolitan area along the boundaries of the National Conservation Area (NCA) has resulted in the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area becoming an urban park with all of the inherent problems opportunities. Increased urbanization is bringing increased crime, vandalism, and resource damage. Sensitive cultural and natural resources in the NCA are being negatively impacted by sheer number of visitors and lack of understanding of the fragile desert environment. An increased law enforcement presence is needed. Increased enforcement and education can lead to better protection of resources.



PROPOSAL:

- Increase law enforcement patrols and coverage to include two overlapping full-time shifts. Provide computer-based capabilities on site for more efficient operations.

Nevada

Congressional District

1st

Location

Southern Nevada

BLM Office

Las Vegas Field Office

Project Cost

\$100,000

Key Resources

Recreation, Cultural, Educational

Benefits

Improved education and resource management.

Partners

N/A



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Section 1	
Section 1 Content	Item 1
	Item 2
	Item 3
	Item 4
Section 2 Content	Item 5
	Item 6
	Item 7
	Item 8
Section 3 Content	Item 9
	Item 10
	Item 11
	Item 12
Section 4 Content	Item 13
	Item 14
	Item 15
	Item 16
Section 5 Content	Item 17
	Item 18
	Item 19
	Item 20

NM



El Camino Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, or "The Royal Road to the Interior Lands" covers a 1,200 mile route from Mexico City north to Santa Fe. It is the oldest and one of the longest historic trails in the United States. Spanish explorers used the trail, starting in the sixteenth century, to access and settle the Southwestern United States. In October, 2000 Congress and the President designated the trail as a National Historic Trail.

There is a need to develop and deliver public information on this trail, protect important historic, cultural and natural resources and continue to nurture relationships with BLM's partners.

PROPOSAL:

- Landscape the Heritage Center in partnership with the State of New Mexico.
- Develop outdoor exhibits for the Heritage Center.
- Provide interpretation information at key locations along the trail.
- Enhance on-the-ground field presence and resource monitoring.



New Mexico

Congressional District

1st, 2nd, 3rd

Location

Central New Mexico

BLM Office

Taos, Albuquerque, Socorro, and Las Cruces

Project Cost

\$550,000

Key Resources

Recreation, Historic, Cultural, Scenic, Natural Resources

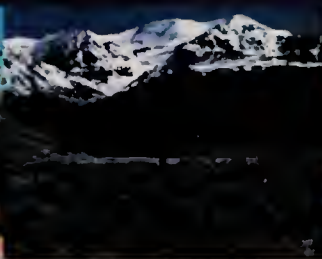
Benefits

Improved recreation and tourism opportunities, protection of natural, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources.

Partners

New Mexico State Monuments Division, Cities of Albuquerque, Socorro, Las Cruces, Santa Fe and the Nation of Mexico





El Malpais National Conservation Area

ISSUES/CONCERNS:

Customer service and public outreach for the El Malpais National Conservation Area (NCA) is provided through a BLM staff located at Grants and seasonal employees and volunteers. Staff support is also present at the El Malpais NCA Ranger Station/Visitor Center and the Northwest New Mexico Visitor Center, a multi-



agency visitor center located in Grants, NM. Environmental education programs are provided to local groups and schools. The BLM conducts guided interpretive hikes and programs. They also provide consultation and coordination with the National Park Service and the adjoining El Malpais National Monument in addition to annual routine maintenance of visitor and recreation facilities. Other duties of the El Malpais National Conservation Area Staff include implementation of the General Management Plan, administration of livestock grazing uses, cultural resource inventory and stabilization and Off Highway Vehicle protection for two National Register Sites.

Safe access to resources within the NCA often is not possible due to the condition of roads, trails and facilities. Additionally, there is a need to increase law enforcement and to refurbish interpretive material and displays.

PROPOSAL: Additional emphasis would be directed to:

- Ensure recreation is managed to protect the health and safety of visitors.
- Protect natural resources.
- Provide improved roads and access.
- Increase law enforcement.
- Increase resource interpretation.
- Increase public outreach and information.

New Mexico

Congressional District

2nd

Location

Central New Mexico

BLM Office

Albuquerque

Project Cost

\$2,530,000

Key Resources

Cultural, Natural, and Recreation Resources

Benefits

Improved Wildlife Habitat, Public Safety and Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources

Partners

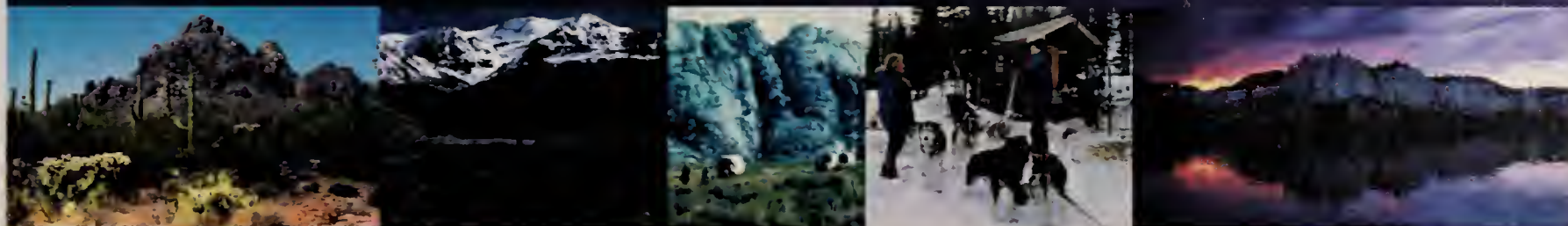
National Park Service, Cibola County, Grants Chamber of Commerce



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Item 1	Detail 1.1
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Item 2	Detail 2.1
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Item 3	Detail 3.1
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Item 99	Detail 99.1
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Item 100	Detail 100.1
	Detail 100.2

OR



Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area Act of 2000 (Act) was enacted through Congressional effort and with extensive collaboration among a wide array of local, regional, and national interests. At the heart of the Act is the purpose and process by which to conserve, protect, and manage the long-term ecological integrity of the Steens Mountain Area through a collaborative process that fosters cooperative management between the private landowners, local and regional interests, and the BLM.

The Act is unique in its depth of special designations and prescriptions for management direction. The Act presents a prime opportunity for the BLM to showcase not just a landscape rich in natural resource diversity, but also its ability to effectively work with the local community, governments, tribal and special interests, and landowners to manage for ecological integrity while providing for traditional uses.



The Burns District faces numerous immediate challenges toward implementation of the Act. Public expectations and scrutiny are high in regard to how the BLM will provide both resource protection and traditional uses, and provide all interests an opportunity to participate in its management decisions.

PROPOSAL: Opportunities exist to provide addition support for protection of the natural and cultural resources and to improve the visitor experience. The BLM would:

- Implement Congressional direction for grazing realignment.
- Increase visitor safety and protection in coordination with local governments.
- Improve interpretation of special designations within the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area.

Oregon

Congressional District

2nd

Location

Eastern Oregon

BLM Office

Burns

Project Cost

\$435,000

Key Resources

Cultural Resources, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness, Recreation, Wildlife, Natural Resources, and Livestock Grazing

Benefits

Enhance cultural and natural resource protection and improve visitor safety and services.

Partners

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Desert Trail Association, Oregon Agricultural Research Center, Portland State University, Local Governments



Introduction

1. Background and Motivation

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of various factors on the performance of a system. The study is motivated by the need to understand the underlying mechanisms that govern the system's behavior. The research is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the system and the experimental setup. Section 3 presents the results of the experiments. Section 4 discusses the implications of the findings. Section 5 concludes the study.

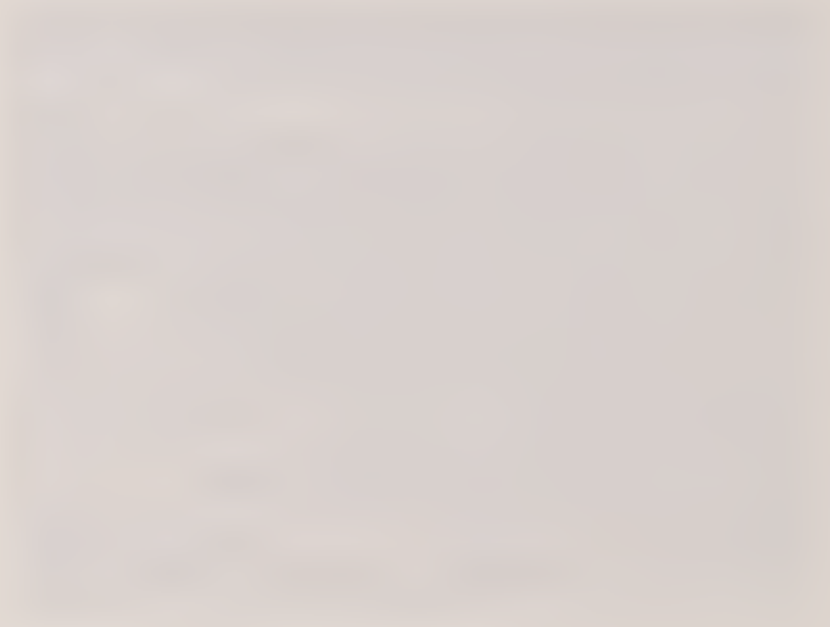


Figure 1: Performance vs. Time

The results of the experiments show that the system's performance increases rapidly at first and then levels off.

The following table shows the data points for the experiments.

The data points are as follows:

The results of the experiments show that the system's performance increases rapidly at first and then levels off.

The following table shows the data points for the experiments.

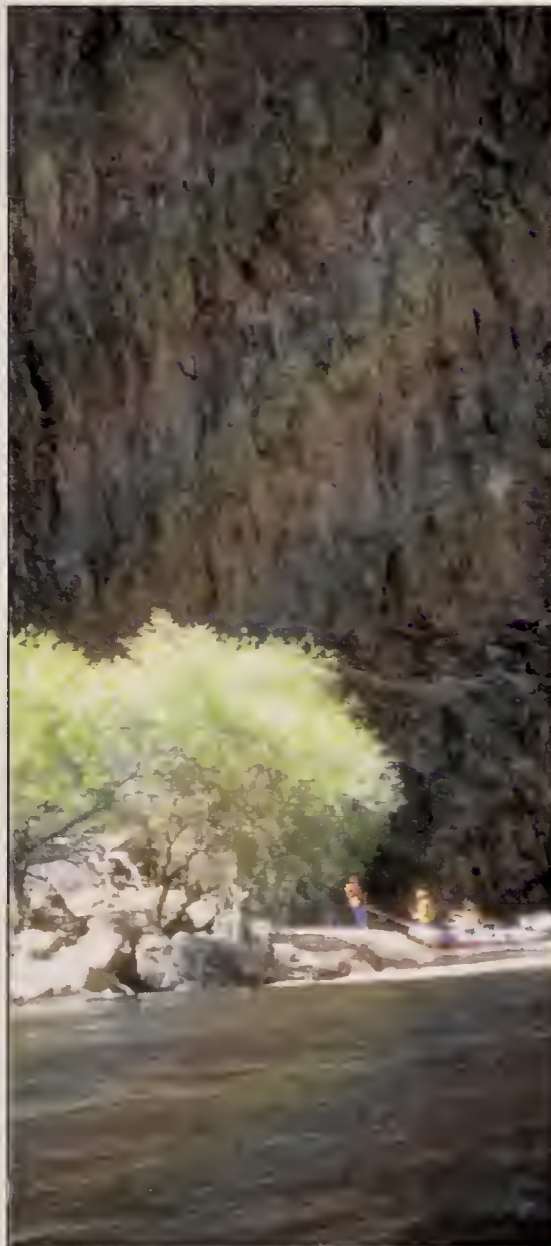


Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The BLM is steward of 21 designated Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR), covering some 807 miles and 258,000 acres in Oregon. The majority of BLM's WSRs are in Oregon. The Rogue WSR was one of the original eight WSRs designated under the 1968 WSR Act. These WSRs provide outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, scientific and heritage river values.

PROPOSAL:

- Initiate cost share effort with local watershed council to protect and enhance the Middle Deschutes, Lower Crooked and White WSRs from increased access and visitation impacts.
- Improve visitor service outreach, education, and interpretive efforts.
- Identify boundaries and initiate management planning for newly designated WSR segments.
- Coordinate with Interagency WSRs Council and Federal agencies to facilitate issue resolution.



Oregon

Congressional District

Several

Location

Statewide

BLM Office

Statewide

Project Cost

\$642,000

Key Resources

Scenic, Recreation,
Geologic, Fish and Wildlife,
Scientific and Heritage
River Values

Benefits

Protect and enhance
natural and river resources,
improve visitor safety and
informational services,
accelerate planning efforts
with local communities.

Partners

Currently building on
existing partnerships and
seeking new ones to
advance the purposes
for which the rivers were
designated.



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UT



Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness Area is known worldwide for slot canyons and outstanding geographic formations. Information provided in magazines and through the Internet has resulted in increased visitation to the area, with visitors coming from around the world. Part of the wilderness area was included in the recently designated Vermilion Cliffs National Monument. This is expected to result in even more visitation. Wilderness values are severely threatened in some portions of the area. Also, visitor health and safety is a major concern because of human waste accumulation in the canyon. Law enforcement presence is almost nonexistent.

A revised management plan and implementation of fees and permitting was completed three years ago. Now BLM needs to assure compliance with the management plan. Objectives include: restoring the wilderness values, providing for public use and enjoyment of the area; reducing the hazard to public health and safety from human waste through unobtrusive, safe methods that require the minimum maintenance possible; and to insuring better compliance with the fee and permit allocation system.

PROPOSAL: Specifically, the following actions would be taken:

- Expand education efforts with a "Leave No Trace" message to reduce the human waste problem and hazard.
- Restoration impacted areas.
- Vegetation cover would be restored in problem areas.
- Monitoring would be increased.
- Increase field presence to improve visitor services and permit compliance.



Utah

Congressional District

3rd

Location

South Central Utah

BLM Office

Kanab Field Office

Project Cost

\$160,000

Key Resources

Natural, Cultural, Wilderness, and Recreation Resources

Benefits

Improved public safety and protection of resources through community planning.

Partners

Arizona State University





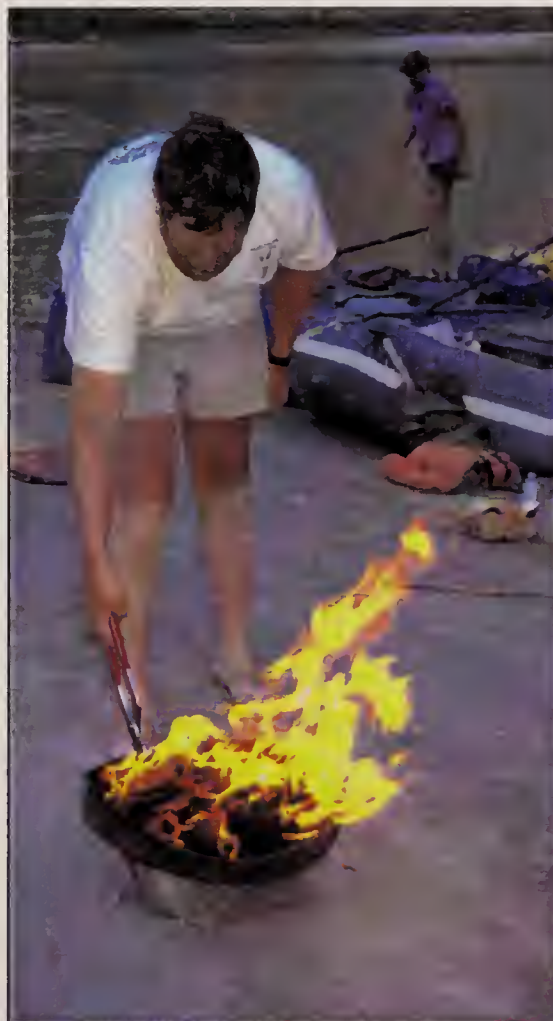


Statewide Wilderness Study Area Interim Management

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The BLM manages 3.2 million acres of Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) in Utah, including some of the most wild, scenic, and remote WSA landscapes in the west. Vehicle trail proliferation is evident in many WSAs. Vehicle barriers and signs are regularly removed or destroyed by vandals. The BLM is developing an Off Highway Vehicle monitoring process that can be applied statewide. The WSAs will be the first priority for this monitoring. The extent of baseline disturbances must be established for each WSA before monitoring will be effective.

PROPOSAL: The overall objective is to maintain the suitability of WSAs for possible Congressional wilderness designation. Within this objective, BLM would reduce illegal activity and human impacts, clarify boundary problems, and increase management effectiveness while meeting the Interim Management Policy (IMP) requirements. Specific actions that would be accomplished statewide include:

- Visitor/monitoring capability would be increased to meet basic on-the ground IMP requirements.
- An inventory would be made of the existing route network within WSAs. This network of routes would be reviewed against inventory data from the original inventory.
- Unauthorized routes/disturbances would be reclaimed.
- Authorized routes would be computer mapped. All routes would then be monitored.
- Cost-share would be employed with Utah State Parks where possible to greatly increase on-the-ground presence for visitor contact.
- Increased signing would occur at all access points along with maps and visitor information.
- More frequent maintenance of signs, barriers and other management structures.
- Preparation of maps, brochures, interpretive displays.



Utah

Congressional District

All

Location

Statewide

BLM Office

All Field Offices

Project Cost

\$500,000

Key Resources

Wilderness, Wildlife, Cultural Resources, Watershed, Grazing, Access

Benefits

Resource protection for wilderness values.

Partners

Volunteers from off Highway Vehicle and Environmental Groups, Utah Division of Parks and Recreation



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Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail

ISSUES/CONCERNS: Designated by Congress in 1978, the Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail commemorates the journey of the pioneers in 1846-1847 from Nauvoo, Illinois to Salt Lake City, Utah in pursuit of religious freedom. This route is contiguous with the California, Oregon and Pony Express routes in many places. Most of the premier traces of the Mormon Trail are located in natural settings on BLM administered lands near Lander, Wyoming. The Mormon Church has contributed numerous volunteer hours over the past 10 years to help preserve these trail remnants for the enjoyment of future generations.

PROPOSAL:

- Enhance field monitoring efforts.
- Enhance environmental education and interpretative materials and activities surrounding communities.



Wyoming

Congressional District
At large

Location
Central Wyoming

BLM Office
Lander

Project Cost
\$100,000

Key Resources
Historic/Cultural Values

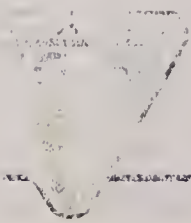
Benefits
Protection of natural, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources; improved recreation and tourism opportunities.

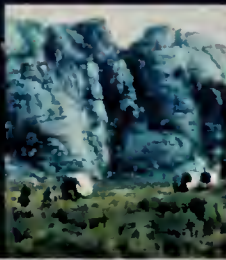
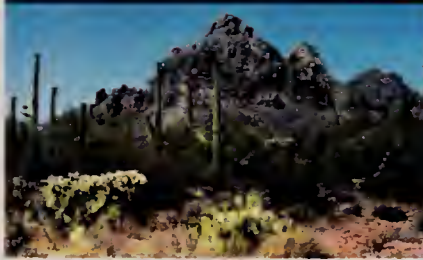
Partners
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Oregon National Historic Trail

ISSUES/CONCERNS: The Oregon National Historic Trail commemorates the primary route use by emigrants beginning in 1841 between Independence, Missouri and Oregon City, Oregon. Traveled by thousands, the trail contains many cutoffs and routes used through the years in the great migration west. The BLM is responsible for 656 miles of the trail on public lands in Wyoming, Idaho and Oregon. Additional routes and cutoffs are being considered for protection. On Flagstaff Hill, the BLM operates and maintains a visitor facility.

PROPOSAL:

- Viewshed analysis.
- Map and record the location of trails.
- Install fences and gates to preserve historic trail segments.
- Treat 100 acres for weed invasion.
- Improve signing and trail markers.
- Enhance environmental education and interpretation.
- Improve visitor counts and statistics.



Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon

Congressional District

Numerous

Location

Independence, Missouri to
Oregon City, Oregon

BLM Office

Numerous

Project Cost

\$265,000

Key Resources

Natural, cultural,
and recreation resources

Benefits

Protection of natural,
cultural, scenic, and
recreational resources, and
improved recreation and
tourism opportunities.

Partners

N/A



1. Introduction

2. Methodology

3. Results

4. Conclusion